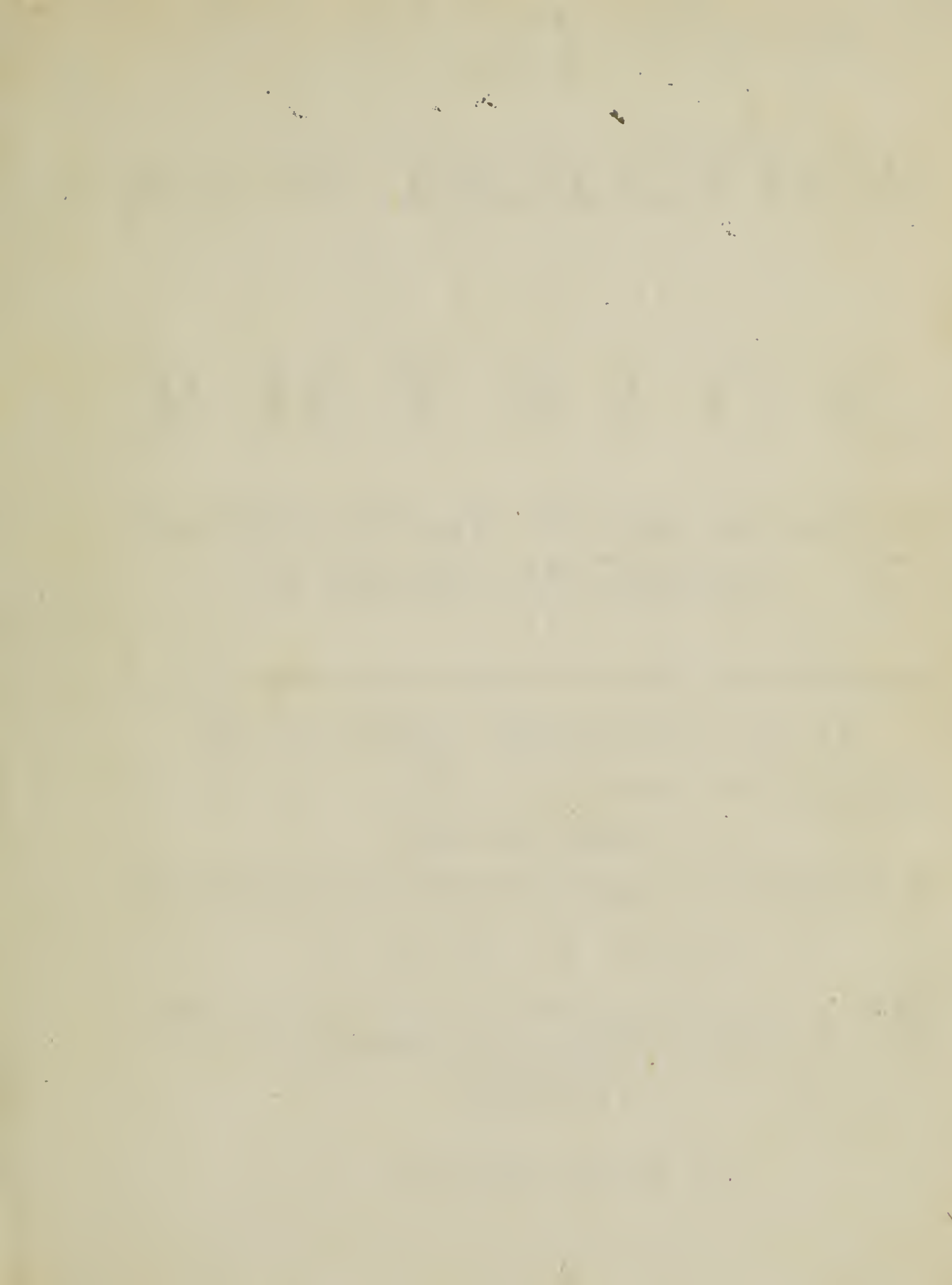


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May 1796 to J. Waring 1796

THE
NEW PRACTICE
OF
PHYSICK,

Founded on irrefragable Principles and confirmed
by long and painful Experience.

By THOMAS MARRYAT, M. D.

His utere mecum.

D U B L I N :

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Founded on integrable Principles and confirmed
by long and painful experience.

By THOMAS WENTWORTH

THE NEW YORK

Printed by J. B. ...
... ..
... ..

T O T H E
P R E S I D E N T,
F E L L O W S,
A N D
L I C E N T I A T E S,
O F T H E
College of P H Y S I C I A N S
I N
D U B L I N,

This T R E A T I S E is humbly inscribed,

By their most Obliged,

Humble Servant,

THOMAS MARRYAT.

THE

PRELIMINARY

LECTURES

ON

THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIAN

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF

EDINBURGH

BY

JOHN GREGG

T H E
P R E F A C E.

THE Art of Healing is the most noble and most useful of all the sciences. The Son of God himself thought it highly in character to *go about healing all manner of sicknesses*. The heathens looked on a physician as bearing the nearest resemblance of a God, and ascribe the *invention of medicine* to their favourite deity. *Esculapius*, the supposed son of *Apollo*, on his decease, received deification. *Hippocrates*, the first person who transmitted observations on disorders to posterity, when he approached a city, the inhabitants of every age and sex, went forth to meet and confer every imaginable honor upon him.

What esteem the physician was held in amongst the wiser antients, appears not only from the severe application of kings and emperors to medical studies, but from the rewards
a which

which were bestowed upon them. *Sertinius* received a fee of thirteen thousand pounds, and *Erasistratus*, the son of *Aristotle's* daughter, was complimented with the value of upwards of sixty thousand guineas, by *Ptolomy*, when he visited and recovered his father *Antiochus*.

Such was the respect and deference they met with in former times. The moderns indeed seem unequal to their forefathers both in genius and industry, superficial in their disquisitions, indolent and inaccurate in their remarks and their productions are generally so trivial, that it is little to be wondered at, if the science should fall into some disrepute from the careless oscitancy and ignorance of its professors, *imitatores, servum pecus*.

It is with no small concern that the author of the following sheets is obliged to express the dissatisfaction he found from the perusal of all the numerous treatises which bear the title of a practice of physick: to point out the manifold deficiencies and errors, by which they mislead and bewilder, would be too invidious and disgusting a task; but to present the public with a compleat system of Therapeutics (so long and universally desired) is the hardy attempt he has made; with

with what success, he submits to the judicious reader and leaves to that infallible criterion, time, to shew.

About twelve years ago, he considered with himself, that it was owing to a want of certain, solid and invariable principles, by which the cause of every disorder might be rendered obvious, that the practitioner was so liable to that vague, whiffling, desultory and precarious method of militating against a rising Hydra of symptoms, instead of eradicating the cause productive of them all; for so long as the original source of those untoward effects is impervestigable, there is no precluding the old trite adage of *nititur conjecturis*, nor can the disagreeable circumstance be avoided of writing *at* rather than *for* the patient.

Upon this account he *then* adopted the following hypotheses, *viz.*

That the human frame is supported by that, by which every other being in nature exists, permeating and pervading all things, i. e. electrical fire.

That the brain is its repository: the nerves (as excretory ducts) the conductors of it into the *tunica cellularis* of the
muscles

muscles destined for voluntary and involuntary motion: the octagonal particles, or red globules of the blood, being electrics *per se*, are those parts of the body which most strongly attract it; according to the assertion in sacred writ, *in the blood is the soul*.

That the fermentation in the stomach, assisted by the *succus pancreaticus*, is its counterpoise, and prevents the too great accumulation of the vital heat.

That an acid gas arising therefrom, when excessive, may produce very terrible consequences, by an expulsion of the vital fire, or by propelling it in irregular and unequal distributions into various parts.

That as fire always acts by pulsation, the equilibrium is maintained by the resistance, elongation and natural elasticity of the muscular fibre.

That from the par vagum the electrical fire is conveyed into the heart, lungs and cellular tunics of the arteries designed for involuntary motion.

That we can determine the vital heat *ad libitum* instantaneously along any of the other eight pair, and consequently,

. That

That health depends on an equable distribution of a sufficient quantity of the nervous influence, with a proportionate elasticity of the muscular fibre, and that,

Every disorder is caused by, or attended with a redundance, deficiency, or unequal distribution of the electrical fire.

As all other uses heretofore ascribed to the brain or nerves are visionary and ridiculous, as animal spirits, vibration, &c. until some other more rational account can be substituted, we may fairly adopt *this*, from whence this advantage will accrue, that it is a plan on which every phenomenon in the animal oeconomy (otherwise inexplicable) is to be accounted for, with the greatest facility: we can also from a variety of experiments ascertain its propriety; it may surely therefore demand a preference to those schemes which carry with them a manifest absurdity.

On this method of reasoning I founded my future practice, and was never deceived by adhering to it: by means of this plan were effected all those extraordinary cures performed on no inconsiderable number who were ejected from the hospitals.

tals as incurable, or could find no relief elsewhere, when I set apart two hours every day to give my advice *gratis* in *London*, as is sufficiently well known, for *these things were not done in a corner*; nor are any of the means that were used in such cases concealed in the ensuing work.

A *definition* of every disease is first given, sometimes indeed not very accurate, but popular and intelligible; for my chief aim was to express myself with as much plainness and perspicuity as the nature of things would admit of.

The various *causes*, by which it may be occasioned, follow. The reader will here meet with many latent and unsuspected ones, and what were never observed before, yet well worth his serious and careful attention.

All the *diagnostics* are subjoined and pathognomonic symptoms, without which it cannot exist (to preclude all possibility of a mistake) to give us a competent knowledge of the difference of distempers, and enable us to treat them with certainty and precision.

The invariable *prognostics* are added, to satisfy a natural curiosity which prompts us to enquire whether *it* will terminate in health, another disease, or death: nor is the least
regard

regard paid to any authors, unless we have seen their assertions confirmed by a series of instances and irrefragable experience.

The *cure* is the next and most important point that comes under consideration, including the regulation of the non-naturals, particularly the dietetic regimen. According to the plan laid down, it is impossible to err in this case, or to be at a loss in knowing whether evacuations are necessary, and which are the most eligible. For instance, if there is too great a quantity of vital heat accumulated, and that accumulation be universal, a vein must be opened; but if it exceeds not in quantity, or the accumulation be only partial, as in hectic, flow fevers, &c. nothing can exculpate the practitioner for proposing that operation.

Lastly, a variety of *prescriptions* are given, adapted to all the different circumstances of the case (which have succeeded in many trials) according to the best approved method of practice by the most eminent physicians in *Europe*, particularly those of the Royal College in *London*, who, have banished that cumbersome farrago of ingredients, still too common on the continent. There is no drug omitted of the
least

least utility, that every thing worth noticing on the subject, to be found in any other author may here be met with. Those which are not to be relied on, or are of suspicious virtue, tho' ever so much in vogue, are either mentioned with coolness, as the *sarsaparilla*, or passed over in silence, as the *cicuta*.

Under this head are to be found all the new discoveries I have made, many of them no less useful than important, to which is affixed this mark ✂. I have placed the same index to every recipe that had always a very extraordinary effect in a vast number of similar cases and never *once* disappointed my expectations.

The whole work is founded on a very extensive practice, nor am I conscious of the least obligation to any author. If some of the same sentiments are to be met with in *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, or *Boerhaave*, I have made them my own by the confirmation of experience and observation.

It would not have been very difficult to swell a treatise on each of the disorders to a volume of this bulk, but consulting the ease of my reader, I comprized it in as short a compass

pass as possible, by means of such dashes as —. If he should think this an easy way of writing, he need only try it to be convinced of his mistake: tho' if by such a contrivance, he saves the trouble of toiling through thousands of pages, while at the same time, all that is necessary is expressed, as I do not repent my pains, he should not be unwilling to own the obligation.

Inconsistent with the brevity proposed, would have been the deduction of proofs for every assertion: the learned physician, by proper reasoning, will soon satisfy himself of their truth and propriety; and however new and extraordinary they may seem to the unlearned, they may safely believe me on my word. If called upon, I can sufficiently vindicate whatsoever is advanced.

Some things may indeed appear very strange to the unexperienced tyro, as the dry vomit and those unusual doses of narcotics and volatiles, which are generally trifled with, by inexcusable timidity. Facts are too stubborn to yield to *theory*, which, if ever so well formed, many things in *practice* will be found to contradict; and tho' the former is absolutely necessary, yet without the sanction of the latter, it is merely

floci nauci. I shall only add, that I have experience and a cloud of *living* witnesses on my side.

Supposing the reader to have previously attained a competent knowledge of physiology and pathology, he will find every thing in this work necessary for the perfect accomplishment of a physician, allowing the requisite study to make himself master of each subject.

If it be objected that by such a publication, the art of healing is rendered too cheap and familiar, I answer, that is impossible: many a venerable matron has already a just knowledge of what drugs are useful in various disorders, tho' she often finds her application of them unsuccessful and deleterious. *To give a medicine* is a secret that will be for ever reposed in the bosom of the skilful physician: the time, manner, quantities, age, sex, constitution and an infinite variety of other circumstances are the objects of his cognizance, whereof he judges properly, and adapts a prescription accordingly. He well knows, that on those things which others regard as insignificant minutiae, the health, yea, often the life of the patient depends. In this treatise are all the requisite materials a workman can stand in need of, tho' it is not calculated

lated for the charlatan, but as the most useful assistant extant for the scientific practitioner.

I have more than taken the advice of Flaccus, *nonumque prematur in annum*, all which time the whole business of my life was to add, reject, correct, or confirm my observations by a practice perhaps not less extensive than that of any physician in *Europe*, on account of the immense numbers of *paupers* who daily resorted to me: nor is any prescription in this work to be met with elsewhere, excepting in a small duodecimo I printed, four or five years ago, for the use of my pupils, whom I instructed in anatomy by a method entirely new, and in the new practice of physick. One sigh made its spontaneous escape on the recollection of those happy times: but when from accidents equally unforeseen and unavoidable, with a spirit too haughty to bend, I left my native city; good God! what was my astonishment at the treatment I met with in this island, from a people most grossly misrepresented and abused by barbarous and stupid ignorance; a people, brave, generous, spirited and truly hospitable.

In other climes, a man of disinterested benevolence is revered as a prodigy of goodness: in *Ireland* he is looked on as a monster who is not possessed of the most amiable

qua-

qualities. Gratitude compels me to bear this eternal testimonial to an isle the most temperate under heaven, whose sons are the noblest ornament to human nature. Goodness of heart and liberal encouragement to real merit are as common to them as contractedness of spirit and selfishness to other nations. Wherever my lot shall be hereafter cast, my heart will always bound and glow with an honest, generous warmth at the very sight of an *Irishman*; and during the remainder of my life, my pen shall be employed in doing justice to a people from whom I have received the most amazing civilities, to whom I am not ashamed to acknowledge the highest obligations, and in whom I have had frequent opportunities of seeing the most unexampled goodness.

Vale, lector amice, & laboribus meis fruerere.

T H E

NEW PRACTICE
OF
PHYSICK, &c.

Of FEVERS in general.

A FEVER is an accelerated motion of the blood, or preternatural accumulation of the vital heat.

It is in fact nothing more than an effort of nature to expel morbid matter from the body.

The proximate *cause* is Irritation, most commonly owing to an obstruction of insensible perspiration, the particles of which mingling with the blood, stagnate in and plug up the extremities of the capillary arteries.

Note, Life is never more endanger'd than from an affection of those parts where the arteries terminate and veins begin.

An Irritation also may be occasion'd by an infinite variety of other causes, as—the reception of acrid food or liquor into the stomach—the affections of the mind—hunger—pus—something acrimonious coming into contact with the extremity of a nerve (externally or internally)—intense study—agrypnia or tedious watchings—profuse venery—the blood being forcibly propell'd into the lymphatics, which is call'd an *inflammation*.

The *Diagnosticks*. Universal heat—thirst—high-color'd urine without sediment—loathing of food—velocity of the pulse; for as the heart is more frequently contracted, there must consequently be a swifter influx of the nervous influence into it.

Fevers generally begin with a previous sensation of chillness—shiv'ring—or intense cold, less or more, longer or shorter, internal or external, according to the variety of the subject, cause, or fever itself.

The reason of this is sufficiently obvious, *viz*: the recession of the vital heat from the circumference to the center.

The *Prognosticks*. Every fever terminates in *Death*, *another Disease* or *Health*.

In *Death*, when the increas'd accumulation of the vital heat overcomes the elasticity of the muscular fibre and retains the heart in it's diastole; or when the fluids are destroy'd by the increas'd force of the solids: hence arise inflammations,—suppurations—gangrenes in the vital viscera—aphtous ulcers in the primae viae, which tho' too little notic'd, are a common cause of death.

In *another Disease*, when by too violent an exagitation the vessels are injur'd, the more fluid parts dissipated, the rest incrassated, the critical matter deposited in vessels that are obstructed, dilated or broken.

Hence arise pustules,—erysipelas—red spots—measles—variolae—phlegmons—buboes—schirri-exanthemata—abscesses—gangrenes—mortifications, &c.

In *Health*, when the Fever, by proper assistance, subjugates the morbid matter, loosens and renders it moveable at length expelling it from the body, by insensible perspiration—sweat—saliva—vomiting—diarrhoea or urine; a crisis usually coming on within fourteen days.

The general *cure* is to be obtain'd by observation of the *vis-vitæ* with the correction and expulsion of the acrid irritating matter, the motion of the blood is to be restrain'd within due bounds, and to this purpose the redundancy of heat expell'd.

With regard to *Regimen*. Let the patient take what affords the least employment to the organs of digestion—resisting putrefaction—and oppos'd to thirst, as acids, salts, &c. Whatever food is allow'd shou'd be in small quantities and often repeated, and the time watch'd for taking it when the Fever abates; spoon meats, panada, broth and such like seem most proper, to support the vital strength and help on coction and a crisis. After the ravages of a Fever and the distressing languor from too profuse evacuations, tho' the pulse continues quick and ticking, with flushings and partial heat, nothing exceeds broths made as strong of the meat as
the

the stomach will bear, when drank as copiously as possible.

Remember, it is with most difficulty that the very young or very old bear fasting. It is however a fortunate circumstance that few persons in these disorders find much appetite.

If a vehement craving is express'd of something particular and it be often call'd for, it ought not to be refus'd; for instances are not wanting of red herrings and oysters being eaten with safety, for the satisfaction of a strange longing in Fevers.

There seems to be something in these untoward hankerings of nature analogous to the pica of Chlorotics whom nature excites to feed upon chalk, tobacco-pipe clay, &c. the eating of which is by no means, as some suppose, the cause of their disorder, but the disorder, (*viz.* a predominant acid in their stomachs) the cause of their desire of alkalis; so that chalk, egg-shells, &c. for a while appease the disagreeable sensation of an eroding acid.

If there be a proclivity to vomiting, administer a gentle emetic, as

Rx. Ipecac.

Of FEVERS in general.

℞. Ipecac. grana tredecim,
Tart. emet. granum unum. F. pulv.

If the strength of the patient will bear it, use venæsection pro re nata, always taking heed not to lower the vis vitæ below it's standard, it being sunk with so much facility and expedition; but to be rais'd requires so much difficulty and time.

Cooling clysters may be giv'n with propriety every other day for six or eight days, as,

℞. Nitr. drachmas duas,
Mel. ros. unciam unam,
Ser. lact. uncias novem. F. enema.

It will be found no trifling auxiliary to bathe the feet and legs often with warm water.

When nature verges tow'rd's a secretion, diaphoretics with a warmer regimen are necessary to hasten a crisis. Depuration is the work of nature: If she is languid, assist her with cardiacs, aromatics and volatiles: Then only blisters are necessary to be apply'd, especially to the corpulent, to quicken

quicken the circulation, dissolve the too bulky sanguineous corpuscles and forward secretion thro' the miliary glands.

Regard must be paid to every symptom, such as tremblings—cold— anxiety— thirst— nausea— eructations— weakness— heat—delirium—sleepiness—coma vigil—diaphoresis—colliquative evacuations—diarrhoea—convulsions— or inflammatory pustules, of which we shall have occasion to take notice hereafter.

Let the patient be ply'd plentifully and almost constantly with diluting liquors, for our chief expectations are from his copious drinking; on this shou'd the greatest stress be laid, as it is impossible to err on that side.

What the fluid is, is not very material, so it be taken down in immense quantities—barley water with xx drops of sp. nitr. dulc. in every draught,—hartshorn decoction—or for change, tea made of sage—balm—mint—penny-royal—mother of thyme—or green hyson tea, which ever is most grateful. A lemon squeez'd into a pint of water sweeten'd with treacle is a most excellent drink, and of considerable utility.

The

The apothecary in the absence of a physician may send in the following to be drank ad libitum.

R. Nitr. pur. unc. un. Solve in
 Aq; pur. cong. un.
 Succ. limon. unc. sex.
 Coccin. pulv. drach. du.
 Sacch. albifs. q. v. F. Mistura.

It may not be amiss here to take notice of a quack medicine much in use, and which, I've been told, some regular physicians in this kingdom have been weak and imprudent enough to order the use of under the title of pulv. dom. jacob. The process of preparing this *miraculous* powder is operose and futile; nor is that small quantity of a mercurial that it holds any advantage to it.

For the satisfaction of those who are fond of such things, and that physicians may not prescribe a composition, the ingredients of which they are strangers to, I would beg leave to propose a process, not difficult in itself, and which ought to be kept in every shop, as it wou'd sufficiently preclude the use and answer every desirable end of this famous febrifuge, without any noxious quality or the least possibility of
 of

of proving prejudicial, as I've always experienc'd in an infinite variety of cases.

Take one ounce of crude antimony finely levigated, three ounces of purify'd nitre powder'd, mix and throw into a red hot crucible, by a spoonful at a time, when the deflagration is over, give the matter a quick stir with an iron spatula, removing it immediately from the fire; let it stand one hour, then break the crucible and reduce as fast as possible to an impalpable powder by two or three drachms at a time, mix it all well together and reserve for use in a phial hermetically seal'd.—Sign, *Stibium Nitratum*.

Nothing but a little nicety and care is requisite in this process, and sure I am, those who make use of *this* preparation will never after pay any regard to the above-mention'd.

It is necessary to observe, howsoever unimportant the difference may appear between what is propos'd and the unwash'd calx, there is a very material difference in their operation, for reasons too tedious to mention.

This may be given to the quantity of ten grains, tho' it answers as well in much smaller doses frequently repeated.

F E B R I S A R D E N S.

AN Ardent Fever is attended with a universal preternatural heat. If it be continual and terminates in twenty four hours, it is call'd Ephemera; if it lasts longer Causus or Synochus.

The putrid synochus or malignant fever is attended with a burning heat—vehement thirst—aversion to food—intolerable restlessness—a dry furr'd tongue—unnatural respiration—crude, thick or red urine without sediment, &c.

The procatactic *cause* is too large a quantity of the electrical fire attracted by the octagonal red globules of the blood: what disposes these particles of the blood for such an attraction is, the unusual celerity of their progress, and this velocity, is occasion'd generally by some *irritation*, the various causes of which we have already seen under Fevers in general.

The *Diagnostics* or pathognomonic symptoms, are intolerable thirst—prodigious heat over the whole body—the tongue dry, rough, yellow or black,—a coarctation of the lungs—difficult respiration—quickness of the pulse—flame-colour'd urine—costiveness—anxiety—agrypnia.

The *Prognostics*. It is most commonly mortal on the third or fourth day, or resolv'd by an hemorrhage.

The face red and sweaty—the urine thin, small in quantity, black or bloody—an hæmoptoe—a parotis not suppurated—spasmodic constrictions of the bronchia, if not deleterious symptoms, forbode a great deal of danger.

If the patient snatches—fumbles with his fingers—gathers up the bed-cloaths—picks straws—drops involuntary tears—purple or livid spots appear—the hypochondres inflated—the extremities cold—catchings of the breath—insensibility, cold sweats—hiccoughs, any of these are generally fore-runners of the last catastrophe.

The *cure*. Assist nature in her efforts to expel the morbid matter by the same method she attempts it, whether by an hæmorrhage, vomiting, sweat or urine. Give great quantities of diluting liquors. Draw off blood from a large orifice as soon as possible, to be repeated *pro re nata*, but after the third day phlebotomy cannot be us'd with safety.

If

If the vital strength is imprudently reduc'd by too frequent venae-sections, give volatiles, cardiacs and broths.

If a fever remits, give the cortex. Vid. Fev. in general.

1, R. Sal. nitr. drach. duas.

Pulv. contr. c.

Calc. antim. ā drach. un. F. pulv. vi. Cap.
un. omn. bihor.

2, R. Sal. abfinth.

nitr. ā scrup. un.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

Succ. limon. unc. dimid.

Aq. nuc. mosch. drach. un. F. haust.
omn. hor. vel altern. hor. fumend.
(nisi diarrh. labor. incip.)

3, R. Calc. antim.

Sal. nitr. ā scrup. un.

succ. vol. gran. quinq.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

nuc. mosch. drach. un. F. haust.
tert. quaq. hor. fum.

4, R. Calc.

- 4, R. Calc. antim.
Sal. nitr. ā scrup. un.
Pulv. contr. c. gran. quindecim
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol; quart. hor.
fum.
- 5, R. Calc. antim. scrup. un.
Sal. diur. gran. quindecim.
Camphor. gran. decem.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. sext. hor. fum.
- 6, R. Sal. diur. femi-drach.
nitr. gran. decem.
Coccinel. gran. quinq.
Aq. pur. unc. un.
cort. aur. drach. un.
Sp. vol. arom. gutt. viginti quinq.
Sacch. albifs. q. v. F. haust. tert. hor.
fumend.
- 7, R. Stib. Nitr. grana tria. Repetantur tert.
hor.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS.

AN Intermitting Fever or Ague is that which after one or more days freedom from it, is again exacerbated.

The *cause* is a viscosity of the arterial fluid, occasioning a quicker and stronger contraction of the heart—an obstruction or unequal distribution of the vital heat, owing to a predominant acid in the primae viae; so that the cause is rather in the nervous influence, altho' this disorder is profligated by the bark, for the same drug will remove the hysteric passion.

The *diagnostics* are an oscitancy—sensation of lassitude—chills—rigor—quaking—paleness of the extremities—difficult respiration—anxiety—nausea—vomiting—pain in the back, loins, limbs, &c.—the pulse quick and small—the urine thin and crude—

Then follow heat, flushings, redness, stronger pulse, intense thirst, pain in the head, the urine red as in a continual fever, afterwards the patient falls into a profuse sweat, the
symp-

symptoms remit, the urine grows thick with a sediment like brick-dust; sleep and weakness succeed.

The *prognostics*. Sometimes it changes to a dangerous continual fever, but this is peculiar to sanguine complexions. Sometimes, (as in cachectic habits) it terminates, if not treated scientifically, in a dropfy—jaundice—schirrous tumors of the abdomen—phthisis, &c. If properly handled, it is to be subjugated with great facility.

The *cure*. If there is much nausea, furriness of the tongue, bitterness in the mouth, &c. give the following vomit which (in this case only) may be repeated twice or thrice a day and will be found alone sufficient to remove any intermittent. But as this method is liable to objection from persons of delicacy, there are several elegant and efficacious formulae subjoin'd.

℞ I, ℥. Vit. coerul.

Tart. emet. ā grana duo. F. pulv. pro
una dosi.

This shou'd be giv'n in the following manner and repeated (at least) every day 'till the disorder vanishes. Let the patient take it in a spoonful of water, in bed, about half
an

an hour before the time he intended to rise, while the nausea continues (which will only occasion a few strains) nothing shou'd be drank, but as soon as any yellow matter, i. e. bile, is ejected, he may remove his sickness by taking a glass of raw brandy.

This *dry vomit* the merit of which discovery I can justly and wholly arrogate, appears to me the most important acquisition to the art of healing that has been made since the use of mercury has found it's way in practice. I order'd it from twenty to fifty times every day, for some years to the different paupers who apply'd to me, when I assisted the poor *gratis* in *London*, and never saw one bad effect from it, but have been eye-witness to its performance of very extraordinary and unexpected cures, even in the most depress'd and debilitated states. But I shall say nothing further of it, in this place, as in the course of this work, it will be often necessary to take notice of it.

2, R. Cort. Per. drach. un.

Sal. amm. crud. gran. quinq.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. bol. tertia quaq.

hor. deglut. extra paroxysm.

3, R. Cort. Per. ses-unc.

Extr. glychyr.

Mucil.

Mucil. cydon. ā fem-unc.

Ol. fassafr. drach. duas.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. jugl. ter quaterve in die.

4, R. Cort. Per. ses-unc.

Vitr. virid. unc. dimid.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. mosch. ter in die.

5, R. Flor. chamom. drach. du.

Sal. absinth.

Calc. antim. ā drach. un. F. pulv. sex.

Cap. un. ter. in die. superbib. haust.
decoct. cham.

6, R. Mastich.

Myrrh. ā drach. un.

Sal. Mart.

Camph. ā scrup. un.

Ol. junip. q. f. F. pil. xxxii. Cap. tres.
quart. hor.

7, R. Sal. absinth. sesqui-drach.

Aq. pur. unc. septem.

cinnam. f. unc. duo:

Coccinel. scrup. un.

Sp. fal. amm. drach. duas. F. Mist.

Cap. coch. tria tert. hor. superbib. decoct. cham. haust.

† 8. R. Lixiv. tart. drach. sex.

Sp. Sal. amm. drach. du. F. gutt. Cap. coch. minim. ter quaterve in die.

† 9, R. Tinct. amar. drach. sex.

Elix. vitr. drach. duas, F. gutt. Cap. coch. minim. ter. in die.

10, R. Galang. min. drach. un. F. pulv. bis in die sum. in vitro sp. vin. Gall.

11, R. Enul. camp.

Flor. sulph. ā unc. un.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc. jugl. ter in die.

12, R. Mox. ust. q. v. F. cum fyr. idon. ex sing. drach. pil. xii. Cap. tres bis terve in die.

13,

† As Auxiliaries.

13, R. Stib. nitrat. gran. decem. F. pulv. omn.
mane vel bis in die sumend.

14, R. Alum. rup. scrup. du. F. pulv. pro re
nata repetend.

15, R. Rad. feneck. drach. dimid. F. pulv. pro
re nata repet.

PLEURITIS

P L E U R I T I S.

A Pleurisy is an inflammation of the membrane that lines the ribs, or of the intercostal muscles: the first is call'd the *true*, the latter the *spurious* or bastard Pleurisy.

It attacks all parts of the pleura and sometimes the mediastinum. It rarely invades children or those who have a predominant acid in their stomachs. If owing to another disease, it is call'd symptomatic; else idiopathic.

The *cause* is whatever determines matter to the pleura or a metastasis of matter from other disorders as—eruptive fevers, or—of ulcerous tumours absorpt by the veins—or whatsoever is the *cause* of an inflammation, as exposing the naked body to the cold air after exercise—the drinking cold water when hot—a blow—fall—contusion—neglecting usual labour or customary evacuations—the carrying a weight inadequate to the strength—A plethora. See Fev. in gen.

The *diagnostics* are an acute continual fever—a hard, pricking, ferrine pulse—a violent, fix'd, pungitive pain in the side, greatly increas'd in inspiration, in expiration, or on holding

holding the breath, milder—a cough, almost perpetual,—a dry furr'd tongue—the respiration small, frequent and labour'd—anxiety about the praecordia—inconstant groaning—agrypnia.

The *prognostics*. If within three days an haemoptoe supervenes, it is a sign the disease will not last long, if later, the more tedious—if a spitting comes not on within fourteen days, it changes to an empyema and tabes—if it appears mild on the fifth day and is exacerbated on the seventh,—generally mortal.—If the expuition be of a dark brown color, tough and with difficulty excreted—deadly. *N. B.* The cause of this phaenomenon is some small particles of the red globules of the blood mingling with the secretion, but the fibres are too tense and rigid to admit a sufficient number to tinge it red: sometimes indeed there are reddish streaks, which consisting of the fibrous undigested part of the blood, is a symptom equally bad.

After all, the prognosis depends greatly, not to say wholly on the respiration; if that be very anhelous, or the patient (altho' in his perfect senses, speaks strong and seems hearty) grow really peripneumonic, a few hours and the shears of Lachesis will perform their office.

Those who are naturally of a strong constitution, have, in appearance little to fear from this disorder 'till the fifth day. I have seen some such as calm, confident, satisfy'd and ready to joke as when in health, the ev'ning I've taken my leave and assur'd the relations he wou'd be dead before morning.

If a whitish viscous buff appear on the surface of the drawn blood, or if it be a relapse the case is dangerous.

If a white light spitting appear—the fever runs not very high—the heat equally distributed thro'out the whole body,—the thirst not very intense—the expuition easy—the pain moderate—the spirits not sunk—the dozes easy and finish without startings, these are all good signs, and the cure, wherever they appear, not very difficult.

The *cure*. Begin with venae-section from a large orifice, to be repeated pro re nata, but not after the disappearance of the white crust. Let the food be of thin broths, drinking plentifully of warm diluting liquors. See *Fev. in gen.*

℞ 1, Sp. cet. (v. o. q. f. fol.) gran. viginti.
quinq.

Sal. nitr. scrupul. unum.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

Syr. bals. drach. duas.

Sp. vol. arom. gutt. triginta. F. haust.
altern. hor. fumend.

℞ 2, R. Sal. diur. semi-drach.

nitr. scrup. un.

fucc. v. gran. quinq.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

Syr. de alth. drach. du. F. haust. tert.
quaq. hor. fum.

3, Oliban. drach. du.

Sal. absinth.

Calc. antim. a drach. un. F. pulv. sex.

Cap. un. altern. hor.

4, R. Calc. antim. scrup. un.

Sal. diur. gran. quindecim.

Camphor. gran. quinq.

Bals. Per. gutt. decem.

P L E U R I T I S.

Ol. junip. gutt. quatuor.

Syr. bals. q. f. F. bol. tert. hor. fumend.

To facilitate expuition and appease the cough, use one of the five following auxiliaries.

✚ 5, R. Bals. copaiv. unc. dimid. F. gutt. Cap. gut. quindecim quater in die.

✚ 6, R. Bals. sulph. simp. drach. tres.
Ol. anis. ℥. sequidrach. F. gutt. Cap. gut. septem ter quaterve in die. sup. sacch.

✚ 7, R. Sp. c. c. pr. se. unc. dimid. F. gutt. Cap. gut. viginti quinq. altern. horis.

8, R. Sp. nitr. dulc. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gut viginti in omn. haust. liquor.

✚ 9, R. Conf. ros. rubr. unc. dimid.
Ol. olivar. unc. un.
Syr. e. mecon. unc. du. F. linct. Cap. coch. minim. ad libit.

10, R.

10, R. Flor. fulph. scrup. du.
Sal. nitr. scrup. un.
Tart. vitr. gran. decem.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. tert. hor. fumend.

11, R. Calc. antim. ʒi
Sal. nitr.
Bez. min. ā gran. decem.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. tert. hor. fumend.

12, R. Tart. solub.
Sal. nitr. ā ʒi
Camph. gran. quinq.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. quart. hor. fumend.

13, R. Sal. diur. scrup. un.
nitr. gran. decem.
Camphor. gran. septem.
Coccinel. gran. tria.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. quart. hor. fumend.

☞ 14, ℞. Rad. feneck. drach. dimid.

Syr. e. mecon. q. f. F. bol. quart. vel
fext. hor. fumend.

☞ 15, ℞. Stib. nitr. grana tria. repet. quart. hor.
vel pro re nata.

The practitioner may take his choice of the following
topics.

16, ℞. Ol. olivar.

Sp. fal. amm. ā unc. dimid. F. linim.
cum. quo foepe inung. latus affectum.

☞ 17, ℞. Empl. simp. q. f.

☞ 18, ℞. Catapl. e cymino.

19, ℞. Ol. lini unc. un.

Camphor. drach. tres.

Ol. anis. drach. un. F. linim.

20, ℞. Foeni groec.

Cymin. ā fef-unc.

Farin. lin. unc. un.

Mell.

Mell. unc. du.

Ol. lini. q. f. F. Catapl.

21, R. Ol. amygd. dulc.

Unguent. alth. ā unc. un. F. linim.
cum quo inung. lat. affect. superimpon.
pan. lan.

✠ 22, R. Empl. vesic. q. f. vel.

✠ 23, R. Cucurbit. cum scarific.

ANGINA.

A N G I N A.

AN Angina or Quinsy is a difficulty of breathing and swallowing, owing to a defluxion upon, or some injury of the thorax, fauces or lungs.

It is two-fold either appearing without any sign of a tumor, external or internal; or with a real tumor in some part of the organs of the fauces, tonsils or circumjacent muscles.

It is usually divided into four species, *viz.*

Cynanche, when the internal muscles of the larynx are affected, without an apparent tumor.

Paracynanche, when the external muscles of the larynx are affected without an apparent tumor.

Synanche, when there is an internal tumor, impeding respiration.

Parasynanche, when the external muscles of the fauces are inflam'd, with a tumor.

There

There are also other species, such as the wat'ry—schirrous—inflammatory—suppuratory—gangrenous and convulsive Angina.

The *cause* is the stagnation of a vitiated fluid in the vessels, from whence a compression of the muscles as in every inflammation. *N. B.* Cold will occasion this.

The *diagnostics* are difficult deglutition—opercose respiration—rigidity of the neck—pricking pains about the cheeks—danger of suffocation—A violent fever, sometimes with and sometimes without a tumor.

The *prognostics*. If no swelling appears, it is dangerous. If the tumor is large, the pain very acute, respiration very difficult, present help must be afforded or suffocation will ensue.

The *cure*. The regimen is the same as in ardent or other inflammatory fevers; for we treat not in this place of the pituitous angina.

Mittat. sang. e brach. vel e jugul. vel e sublingual.
The parts affected may be touch'd with mel. ros. made acrid
with sp. vitr. or with sp. vitr. alone. A lump of sugar
G foak'd

soak'd in sp. vin. may be suffer'd to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Use gargarisms, linctus, warm cataplasms, for warmth mollifies, and discusses; vesicatories, clysters, lenient cathartics, and if nothing else avails, bronchotomy may be safely perform'd.

1, R. Ol. succ. unc. dimid. F. gutt. Cap. gut.
septem. sup. sacch. pulv. in ore lente
dissolvatur et soepe repetatur.

2, R. Pip. long. unc. un.
Cort. Winter.
Caryoph. ā unc. dim. Coq. in lact.
recent. pond. un. et excipiatur va-
por calid. ore.

3, Aq. hord. pond. unum.
rosar. unc. un.
Mel. ros. unc. du.
Sal. nitr. drach. tres. F. garg. in ore te-
neatur donec incalescat. dein. expuatur
et repetatur subinde.

4, \mathcal{R} . Aq. pur. unc. quatuor.
Mellis unc. du.
Sp. vin. rect. femi-unc.
cochlear. drach. du.
Sal. ammon. fefquidrach. F. garg.

5, \mathcal{R} . Empl. fimp. q. f. ut ambas aures per-
tingat.

6, \mathcal{R} . Rad. irid. flor. unc. un.
Flor. fulph.
Pip. long. ā fefquidrach.
Sp. vin. rect. unc. dimid.
Ol. abfinth. drach. un.
Mellis q. f. F. catapl. tepide ap-
plic.

7, \mathcal{R} . Fol. malv.
alth. ā man. quatuor.
Flor. papav. er. pug. quat.
cham. pug. du. Coq. in. aq. com.
fub finem adde nid. hirund. No. du.
F.

A N G I N A.

F. cataplasma. Hoc totum collum obrui debet.

8, \mathcal{R} . Sal. abfinth.

nitr. \bar{a} scrup. un.

Coccinel. grana tria

Aq. pur. unc. un.

Sp. vol. arom. gut. viginti quinq. F.
haust. omn. hor. fumend.

9, \mathcal{R} . Sp. vitr. dulc. unc. dimid. F. gutt. Cap.
gut. viginti ter quaterve in die.

10, \mathcal{R} . Stib. nitrat. gran. quinq. Repet. sext. vel
octav. hor.

11, \mathcal{R} . Calc. antim. scrup. un.

Nitr. gran. quindec.

Sal. c. c. v. gran. septem.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

Sacch. alb. q. v. F. haust. quart. hor.
fumend.

12, \mathcal{R} . Sal. diuret. scrup. un.

nitr. gran. quind.

Aq.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

Sp. vol. arom. gut. vigint.

Sacch. alb. q. v. F. haust. tert. hor.
fumend.

13, R. Sp. nitr. dulc. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
gut. vigint. foepissime.



H

P E R I P-

P E R I P N E U M O N I A.

A Peripneumony is an inflammation of the lungs.

The place affected is the bronchial, or pulmonic arteries, or the lateral lymphatics.

The *cause* is whatever is the cause of an inflammation, as may be seen in Pleur. or under Fev. in gen.

The *diagnostics*. A small, soft, unequal, undulatory and sometimes dicrotic pulse—swelling of the eyes and cheeks—a little, frequent and somewhat tussiculous respiration—redness of the face—delirium.

The *prognostics*. It terminates in like manner with other inflammations, in health, another disease, or death.

In health, if a plentiful yellow spitting comes on—if the exspuition be sanguineous—if the respiration begins to be perform'd with greater facility.

In another disease, (as a vomica, abscess, &c.) if the inflammatory matter cannot be resolv'd within fourteen days,

as

as may be known by the pain vanishing, the dyspnoea remaining, the cheeks and lips redning, with a soft, weak and undulatory pulse.

In death, if both lobes of the lungs are affected at once—the coma somnolentum—a prostration of the vis vitae—grievous depression of the spirits—frequent crying—complaint of heat in the throat—coldness of the extremities—unabating delirium.

The *cure* is various, according to the different state of the disease and symptoms. Rest of body and dissipation of mind are greatly requisite—balnea—vapours—clysters—mild eccoprotics—med'cines as in the pleurisy, excepting phlebotomy, which in this case must be us'd very cautiously and sparingly, if at all. Boil flor. samb. malv. sem. lin. &c. in milk, and let the vapor be receiv'd into the fauces by the means of a funnel, or vid. No. 2. in Angina.

When the matter is resolv'd and absorpt by the refluent blood, great care must be taken that it settle not again on some noble part, by the use of attenuants, resolvents, demulcents, diluents, absorbents, diuretics, diaphoretics, or cathartics, following that method of expulsion which nature will point out.

1. ℞. Aq. hord. pond. un.
 Oxym simp. unc. du.
 Sal. nitr. drach. un. F. Mist. pro potu
 communi.

2, ℞. Calc. antim.
 Sal. nitr. ā scrup. un.
 absinth. gran. quind.
 Croci. gran. quinq.
 Aq. pur. fef-unc.
 Syr. bals. drach. un. F. haust. tert. hor.
 fum.

3, ℞. Tinct. theb.
 Aceti. ā unc. un. F. lotio cum qua
 pect. soepe embroc.

4, ℞. Pulv. contr. c. scrup. un.
 Bez. min. gran. decem.
 Rad. serp. v. gran. sept.
 Camph. gran. quat.
 Bals. Per. gut. decem.
 Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. quart. hor. fum.
 superbib. coch. tria sequ. mist.

5, R. Sal. diur.

nit. ā fefquidrach.

Fol. fcord. femi-drach.

Aq. pur. unc. feptem.

nuc. mofch. fef-unc.

Sacch. alb. q. v. F. Mift. pro bolis.

6, R. Sal. diur. drach. dimid.

fucc. v. gran. fept.

Coccinel. gran. quinq.

Aq. pur. fef-unc.

Sacch. alb. q. v. F. hauft. tert. hor. fumend.

7, R. Sp. cet. (v. o. fol.) fcrup. un.

Sal. nit. gran. decem.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

Syr. bals. drach. du.

Sp. vol. arom. gut. viginti quinq. F. hauft. omn. bihorio fum.

✱ 8, R. Conf. cyn. unc. dimid.

Ol. amygd. d. unc. un.

I

Syr.

P E R I P N E U M O N I A.

Syr. e. bacc. samb. unc. du. F. linct.
ad. libit. fumend.

9, ℞. Bals. Per. unc. dimid. F. gut. Cap. gut.
decem. ter. quaterve in die.

Vid. Feb. Ard. et Pleur.



P H R E-

P H R E N I T I S.

A Phrenitis is a perpetual, fierce delirium, attended with an acute continual fever.

The *cause* is an inflammation of the cerebrum and it's meninges, (or of the septum transversum.) If arising from a primary affection of the brain, it is call'd idiopathic, if the brain is secondarily affected symptomatic.

The *diagnostics* are the absurdities of the patient's behaviour—incoherent, wild, or unmeaning discourse—redness, rolling and glaring of the eyes—throbbing of the temporal artery—coma vigil—an acute continual fever.

The *prognostics*. The true phrenitis is generally mortal on the third, fourth, or seventh day, at farthest or terminates in a mania or lethargy—in old men, or from an inflammation of the lungs or ilium, mostly fatal—white stools or white urine are the harbingers of death—ærucinous vomiting—spitting at the by-standers—gnashing or grinding of the teeth—snatching at the bed-cloaths, &c. are the fore-runners of a dissolution.—If accompany'd with laughter—if

a gentle sleep supervenes—or the delirium abates, we may expect recovery.

The *cure* is to be taken from inflammation in general. Bleed a vein in the foot, jugulars or temporal artery—anti-phlogistic cathartics, as tamarinds, &c.—diluting nitrous drinks—clysters two or three times a day—emollient fomentations to the anus—or leeches—if it swells, wash with spirits of wine—fomentations to the whole head—vesicatories, after proper evacuations—between the shoulders—to the feet—or over the whole head—frequent bathing the legs and feet with warm water—sinapisms to the feet—opiates.

1, R. Sp. vin. camph.

lavend. c.

Aq. Hung.

Aceti ā unc. un. F. fot. pro capite.

2, R. Tamarind: unc. un. Coq. in

Aq. pur. pond. un. colaturae adde

Rob. ribes.

Succ. limon. ā unc. du. F. Mist. de qua

bibat donec diarrh. labor.

3, R.

3, \mathcal{R} . Sal. c. c. scrup. un.

Sp. cet. (v. o. fol.) gran. quind.

Sal. fucc. vol. gran. sept.

Conf. card. femi-drach.

Aq. pur. fef-unc. F. haust. pro re nata
repet.

4, \mathcal{R} . Sal. nitr. femi-drach.

Camphor. gran. decem.

Croci. gran. sept.

Extr. theb. gran. tria.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. pro re nata
repet.

5, \mathcal{R} . Julep. e. camph.

mosch. ā unc. quatuor.

Sp. corn. cerv. pr. fe. fef-unciam. F.
haust. pro re nata repet.

6. \mathcal{R} . Stib. nitrat. gran. sept. F. pulv. tert.
hor. repet.

7, *R.* Sem. finap. trit.

Rad. raph. rust. cont. ā unc. dimid.

Aceti. q. f. F. catapl. ad plantas pedum
applic.



P A R A - P H R E N I T I S.

A Para-phrenitis is an inflammation of the diaphragm.

This disease is generally overlook'd by most physicians, or treated as another, *viz.* as tho' the pain lay in the stomach, kidneys, colon, liver, pancreas, &c. a mistake easily made.

The *cause* is the same as of other inflammations.

The *diagnostics* are from an acute continual fever—with inflammatory pain, greatly exacerbated in inspiration—coughing—sneezing—or evacuation of the excrements—a sensation of repletion in the stomach—nausea—deep, quick and small suffocative respiration—perpetual delirium—frequent laughter.—risus sardonius.—convulsions.

The *prognostics*. This disorder is always attended with great danger—If the diaphragm suppurates, the pus either falls into the cavity of the abdomen—or breaking upwards produces an empyema. The rest as in the Pleurisy.

The *cure*. Clysters may be giv'n every hour 'till the bowels become paralytic, for they will easily recover their tone.

tone—When pus is collected and matur'd, evacuate as in the ascites—In other respects, proceed exactly as in the Pleurisy, which see.

1, ℞. Sal. diur.

nit. ā scrup. un.

Stib. nit. gran. tria.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

Syr. bals. drach. un. F. haust. omni.
bihorio fumend.

2, ℞. Sal. nit. scrup. un.

Camphor. gran. decem.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. tert. hor. fu-
mend.

3, ℞. Sal. nit.

Calc. antim. ā scrup. un.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

Sp. Minder. unc. dimid. F. haust. tert.
hor. fum.

M A N I A.

M A N I A.

A Mania or Madnefs is a total privation of reason, from fome fortuitous injury to the organs of cogitation.

The *caufe* is a preternatural accumulation of the vital fire in the brain, with fome impediment to its due courfe from thence along its conductors. It is juftly called by *Galen* intemperies ignea cerebri. It's principal feat feems to be in the cortical part and (by whatfoever means) the ufual determination of it to the medullary part of the brain is prevented; and confequently the cerebellum not equally participating of this immoderate quantity of heat, the iffuing out of more than ufual by the par vagum to the heart is precluded; for this diforder is attended with little or no fever, which cou'd not be the cafe, if an uncustomary influx of electrical fire was convey'd to and quicken'd the fyftole of that moft important vifcus by the abovemention'd nerves, which wou'd be a neceffary effect if the cerebellum partook of a larger quantity of heat than ufual and there were no obftruction to its efflux.

The *diagnostics*. A languid redness of the face—wildness and rolling of the eyes—ghastly staring—absurd discourse—a plethora—mischievousness, &c.

The *prognostics*. If attended with laughter or raving it is easier removable than when a sober, steady, studious attentiveness to a particular object is a concomitant. There are few cases, even if hereditary, but what will yield to proper methods of cure.

The *cure*. To elicit the electrical fire from the cerebrum, and empty those vessels which perhaps by their turgidness, occasion the pressure which prevents the usual influx by the par vagum—open a vein from a large orifice—if a fever supervenes it is a good sign—this operation may be repeated twice or thrice a day—apply after due evacuations as many vesicatories as you please, particularly let one be laid on the head—draftic cathartics may be allow'd—but of all things, emetics will answer our expectations best and indeed produce wonderful effects.

Hence note that disorders of the head do not contraindicate the use of vomits.

In the *declination* of this distemper, the greatest care and attention must be paid to all the non-naturals—the cold bath—and plentiful use of meat broths, which are also the most proper aliment in the *beginning*, *increase* and *state* of this disorder.

I have found the following med'cines of most amazing efficacy, and from which the patient has always experienc'd the most expeditious relief.

☞ 1, R. Flor. antim. gran. sept. F. pulv. omn.
mane vel bis in die fumend.

☞ 2, R. Sal. absinth. scrup. du.
Aq. pur. fef-unc. F. haust. bis terve in
die fum.

3. R. Tinct. melamp. fef-unc.
castor. unc. un. F. haust.

4, R. Extr. cathart. drach. tres.
Antim. refuscit. drach. du.
Elix. aloes q. f. F. pil. sexaginta. Cap.
tres ter in die.

5, ℞. Stib. nitr. gran. decem. F. pulv. bis terve
in die sumend.

Vid. Phren.

Whatever inflammatory disorders have not been notic'd in the preceding pages, the reader will find no difficulty in treating scientifically, on duly perpending what has been said. But the utmost caution is requisite in distinguishing a *partial* from an universal heat—an *obstruction* or *acrimony* from an inflammation. Many diseases are groundlessly and too often ascrib'd to the latter cause, and the precipitate use of the lancet by this means, produces very disagreeable consequences: but of this we shall find it necessary to take more particular notice in treating of those disorders, where this mistake is apt to be made, as—a pain in the side from an incipient ulcer, in the Phthisis, &c.

It may with confidence be asserted, that the peremptory axiom of the famous Dr. *Mead*, viz. that in omni febre, phlebotomia prius est instituenda is by no means true or warranted by experience, but I believe has done more harm than the utility resulting from all his other writings will preponderate.

Where

Where the pain is very intense, opiates may be safely and happily administer'd even in an inflammation; I have indeed given but few instances in the foregoing sheets, not to countenance the indiscriminate use of what requires a perfect knowledge of the case and the discreet direction of a skilful hand.

After all the various pretences to correctors of narcotics, I know of none that truly deserves that name so well as the *sal absinthii*.



Of Eruptive Fevers.

V A R I O L A E.

THE Small Pox is a fever of the malignant and contagious kind attended with a general eruption of particular pustules, affecting only the human species and each individual but once. These pustules in time become sanious, but those in the Measles appear red and dry without suppuration.

The *cause* seems to be connate with us and to latitate 'till some violent exagitation of the blood raises the seminal ferment and occasions the appearance of those eruptions.

The *diagnostics*. A frequent and strong pulsation of the arteries both brachial and temporal—the eyes red—prickings of the skin—pain in the head, back, &c.—a febrile heat—greatly increas'd in three or four days, with—thirst—vomiting—palpitation of the heart—difficult respiration—tremblings—delirium—convulsions—restlessness—hoarseness—fixedness of the eyes—a ptyalism—purple spots—bladders full of
clear

clear water commonly call'd the white hives. The third or fourth day the pustules appear and come to their *state* at the ninth or eleventh in the *distinct* sort, in the *confluent*, they break forth the fifth day and continue 'till the fifteenth or twenty first.

The *prognostics*. When the pustules come out suddenly first red—then white—broad—round—few—distinct—plump—sharp at top—there is little danger—preceded by convulsions in children, good—but if the febrile heat mitigates and the pulse flags before the eruption of the pustules—if they come out irregularly—or immediately disappear—are confluent—show black spots in the middle—a diarrhoea—difficult respiration—dry husky cough—bloody stools—bloody urine—delirium—colliquative evacuations—these are all exceeding bad symptoms and most of 'em deadly.—Adults suffer most—Gravid women generally miscarry.

The *cure*. Phlebotomy can rarely be us'd to advantage or even with safety in any disorder attended with eruptions on the skin; however if a lean plethoric body happen to be invaded by it, the opening a vein becomes necessary; tho' by the way, this is no very common case. Persons pitted much, seam'd or scar'd in the face are not to be found in so polite a city as *Paris*, by the ministration of the lancet, the
delicate

delicate physician sends such as have the small pox to any great degree to that place where rough faces make no disgusting or disagreeable figure. But with those who value the lives of their fellow-creatures, nothing is of greater consequence or requires more severe consideration than the distinguishing between the lab'ring of nature under a redundancy and her gasping from a deficiency of vital heat.

Let your principal aim be to support the vis vitae, if this can be done nature will perform the rest: if languid, wine shou'd be allow'd freely or (to the *English* poor) strong beer, or brandy diluted with five parts water, neither ought these sort of cordials to be giv'n sparingly or timerously: mountain is the most eligible wine, excepting where there is a propensity to a diarrhoea; then give red port.

Let not the patient be expos'd to the cold air, or kept too warm; his shirt shou'd be chang'd every other day, for obvious reasons, which may be done without any hazard. For common drink apples boil'd in milk and water, whey made of wine, syder—or two milk whey, or what is recommended under Fevers in general, or barley water acidulated with sp. nitr. dulc. or sp. vitr. and a little balsamic syrup. The more he drinks the better. In the confluent sort, there
arises

arises a ptyalism in adults and diarrhoea in children, both which ought to be encourag'd.

To prevent a secondary fever as soon as is convenient give lenient cathartics and repeat 'em every other day for five or six times pro ratione virium. It is an excellent method, for the patient after the thirteenth day to drink largely of warm small beer. If the expuition grows viscid and tough, or molests the patient by its excess, as it will even sometimes excoriate the parts, use appropriate gargarisms, syringes, or masticatories. The diarrhoea at the first eruption in adults must be restrain'd by opiates. Use frequent bathings of the extremities with warm milk or even semi-cupia of the same, previous to the appearance of the eruptions or while they are coming out.

Emetics are of infinite service in the beginning, particularly those of the Stibium Nitratum or emetic tartar. Clysters may be giv'n occasionally, according to the discretion of the attendant on the sick. In very low cases on the approach of the crisis, blisters may be us'd and a good effect be reasonably expected from them. A Narcotic must be administer'd every night in the confluent sort, excepting when the patient is comatose. If after recovery

there seems a tendency to a phthisis, let the patient remove to a warm dry air.

As to Inoculation, whether or no it be lawful, let distemper'd divines dispute. If one in eight perishes by taking this disorder in the natural way, and scarce one in a thousand by the other (if properly manag'd) let common sense determine which is most eligible. The usual way of preparing for inoculation is indeed sufficiently absurd, as tho' bleeding and purging were equally necessary for every subject. Wou'd drawing off prick'd liquor from different vents restore the remainder in the cask to soundness? Sometimes undoubtedly both these evacuations are necessary, but the indiscriminate use of them is ridiculous. From such a vague whiffling method of proceeding, it is no wonder if a few fall a sacrifice. Alteratives alone are equally requisite to all. The patient, if not plethoric shou'd use a generous diet and not abstain from animal food. In upwards of four thousand cases I knew not of one that died, who follow'd either of the subsequent methods: The judicious physician will easily see which is the properest for the person he intends to inoculate.

☞ 1, R. Aethiop. min. unc. duas.

Sal. diur. drach. duas.

Ol. saffr. drach. unam.

Syr. cort. aur. q. s. F. Elect. Cap. qu.

nuc. mosch. m. et vesp. per mensem.

☞ 2, R. Ochr. rub. unc. dimid. F. pulv. sex. Cap.

un. mane et v.

☞ 3, R. Elix. vitr. unc. un. F. gutt.

Let the electuary or powder be wash'd down with fifteen of these drops in a glass of mountain wine.

☞ 4, R. Pulv. contr. c.

Aethiop. min. ā scrup. un.

Castor. gran. decem.

Syr. croc. q. s. F. bol. sext. hor. sum.

☞ 5, R. Pulv. contr.

Calc. antim.

Flor. sulph.

Sal.

Sal. nitr. ā drach. un. F. pulv. sex. Cap.
un. quart. hor.

6, ℞. Aethiop. min. drach. duas et sem.
Sal. diur.

Sal. nitr. ā scrup. du. F. pulv. sex. Cap.
un. quart. hor.

7, ℞. Aethiop. min. semi-drach.
Conf. card. scrup. un.

Camphor. gran. tria.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. sext. hor. fum.

8, ℞. Aethiop. min. scrup. un.
Rad. ferp. Virg.
Castor. Rus. ā gran. decem.
Syr. crōc. q. f. F. bol. sext. hor. fum.

9, ℞. Sal. diur.
Conf. card. ā scrup. un.
Aq. pur. unc. un.
nuc. m. drach. un. F. haust. sext.
hor. fum.

10, R. Aethiop. min. scrup. un.

Castor. gran. decem.

Croci. gran. septem.

Camphor. gran. tria.

Syr. coc. q. f. F. bol. octav. hor. fum.

11, R. Calc. antim. scrup. un.

Sal. nitr. gran. decem.

succ. v. gran. quinq.

Coccinel. gran. quatuor.

Aq. pur. fef-unc.

Sacch. alb. q. v. F. haust. fext. hor.
fum.

12, R. Cons. cynosb. unc. dimid.

Syr. e. bacc. samb.

Ol. oliv. a unc. un.

Sp. vitr. ad. grat. acidit. F. linctus ad
lubit. fum.

13, R. Aq. pur. unc. un.

Tinct. cast. gut. viginti. et quinq.

theb. gut. quindecim.

Sp. vol. arom.

lavend. ac. rā gut. triginta.

Syr. resomecon. g uncl. dimid. F. haust.

pareg. qōmn. noct. temp. somn. fum.

14, R. Sal. abfinth. sesquidr.
nitr. semidr.

Aq. pur. unc. sex.

cinn. f.

Succ. limon. rā unc. un.

Syr. bals. unc. dimid. F. Mist. Cap. coch.

tria sext. hor.

To prevent pitting,

15, R. Camphor. scrup. un.

Sp. cet. unc. dimid.

Ol. oliv. unc. un. F. linim.

OF THE

SLOW, NERVOUS, and MILIARY FEVER.

THE Slow Fever is so call'd from the gentleness of its progress and length of it's continuance.

The Nervous Fever receives its name from a real unacquaintedness with its cause, and was originally only a term to conceal ignorance; as disorders the cause of which is unknown are to this day, with great solemnity, pronounc'd Nervous.

The Miliary Fever is so term'd from the resemblance of its eruptions to millet seeds.

The *cause* is a deficiency and unequal distribution of the vital heat, consequently a declension of the pow'rs of nature and viscosity of the fluids.

The *diagnostics*. Chills and flushings—lassitude—nausea—prostration of the strength and spirits—listlessness—heat of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, the body
ema-

emaciating apace—the pulse quick weak and unequal—coma—pale urine—heat and dryness of the tongue without thirst—anxiety—tinnitus aurium—cold, clammy, or colliquative sweats—delirium—subsultus tendinum—convulsions.

The *prognostics*. All the symptoms are exacerbated tow'rd night, for obvious reasons—tingling in the ears generally precedes a delirium—A copious spitting or—gentle breathing sweats are good signs—profuse sweats the contrary—gulping in the throat—hiccoughs—colliquative stools—insensibility—twitchings of the tendons—involuntary evacuations of the excrements, urine or tears are preludes of the last catastrophe.

The *cure*. No evacuations are to be suffer'd, vomits only excepted. The dry vomit (see No. I. of Febris Intermit-tens) I have often given with prodigious success. Sometimes very lenient clysters are proper, as new milk and sugar, if nature inclines to stool. Mountain whey—meat broths—jellies—panada, with spice, wine or brandy in it, and such things as these must be giv'n very often, tho' ever so little is taken at a time.—Attenuants—restoratives—nervines and cordials.

If the sweats are very profuse, let warm dry cloths be frequently apply'd to the breast, abdomen, &c. for tho' gentle breathing sweats are of great service, when profuse, they are of none in this or any other disorder, only tending to the dissolution of the patient in a double sense. A little red port wine and water may be allow'd in this case.

The breast and neck shou'd be frequently examin'd, for the miliary eruptions generally break forth in those parts first; when they appear, the portent is good: they indicate the use of cardiacs.

℞ I, R. Conf. card.

Castor. ā scrup. un.

Stib. nitr. gran. tria.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. sext. hor. fum.

℞ 2, R. Castor. scrup. un.

Croci. gran. septem.

Spec. arom. gran. quinq.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. sext. hor. fum.

superbib. coch. tria sequ. mist. cujus

P

etiam

etiam Cap. coch. tria. hor. inter. bolos.
mediis.

3, \mathfrak{R} . Julep. e. camph.

mosch. \bar{a} unc. quatuor.

Sp. c. c. pr. se. unc. dimid. F. mist.
pro bol.

4, \mathfrak{R} . Pulv. contr. c.

Calc. antim. \bar{a} scrup. un.

Sal. succ. v. gran. septem.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

nuc. m. drach. duas. F. haust. quart.

hor. fum.

5, \mathfrak{R} . Pulv. contr. c.

Conf. card. \bar{a} scrup. un.

Bez. min. gran. decem.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. quart. hor.
fum.

\mathfrak{R} 6. \mathfrak{R} . Sal. c. c. gran. quindecim.

Conf. card. scrup. un.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

Succ.

Succ. limon. unc. dimid. F. haust. sext.
hor. sum.

7, ^{R.} Conf. card. semidrach.
Mosch. gran. decem.
Camphor. gran. septem.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. pro re nata re-
petend.



O F T H E
 PUTRID, MALIGNANT and PETECHIAL
 F E V E R.

I Have class'd these together in the same manner with the last three, because they are produc'd by the same causes and require the same method of treatment; to this class also belong the Goal and Hospital Fever and the Pestilence.

The *cause*. A putrescent acrimony or—infections miasmata.

The *diagnostics*. Pain in the temples or orbit of the eye—the eyes heavy, yellowish and somewhat inflam'd—the face bloated and of a cadaverous aspect—faintness—opercose respiration—frequent sighing—erratic pains—the pulse small and sometimes the same as in health—black tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—crude vapid urine—livid petechiae—vibices—aphthae—furr'd lips and teeth—little thirst—tinnitus aurium—lumbago—colliquative evacuations.

The *prognostics*. A mild diarrhoea is serviceable—the petechiae florid—a smarting red rash—scabs on the nose or lips—wat’ry bladders are all good symptoms—Black urine or stools—small dusky spots—dun, or greenish—a lurid efflorescence—large, livid blotches—black vibices—sweats profuse, cold and clammy—gripping and bloody stools—coma—coldness of the extremities are all the tokens of an approaching dissolution.

The *cure*. The intestinal canal may be cleans’d and the drain kept open by small doses of rhubarb. The regimen necessary is much the same as in the foregoing chapter, with the addition of vegetable and mineral acids, opiates and the Cortex and about the *state* of the disorder, astringents, camphor and vinegar, Sp. Minder. clysters. Avoid volatile alcalis and withhold the lancet as you tender the life of the patient.

☞ 1, ℞. Cort. Per. semidrach.

Camphor. gran. tria.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. quart. hor. fum.

superbib. coch. tria sequ. mist.

2, ℞. Aq. pur. unc. sex,

raph. c. unc. duas.

Q

Aceti.

74 *Of the* PUTRID, MALIGNANT *and* PETECHIAL FEVER.

Aceti. ſes-unc.

Sacch. alb. q. v. F. Miſt. pro bol.

3, *R.* Pulv. contr. c. drach. du.

Rad. torment.

Myrrh. ā drach. un. F. pulv. ſex. Cap.

un. tert. hor.

4, *R.* Conf. card.

Myrrh. ā ſcrup. un.

Rad. ſerp. v. gran. decem.

Camphor. gran. tria.

Syr. croc. q. ſ. F. bol. quart. hor. ſum.

5, *R.* Aq. cinnam. ſ. unc. dimid.

Sp. vitr. ſ. drach. du. F. gutt. Cap.

gutt. quindecim altern. hor.

6, *R.* Flor. cham. ſemidrach.

Rad. ſerp. v. gran. decem.

Coccinel. gran. quatuor.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

nuc. m. drach. du. F. hauſt. tert.

hor. ſum.

7, *R.*

7, ℞. Cort. Per.

Ther. Ven. ā semidrach

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. sext. hor. fum.

8, ℞. Cort. eleuth.

Myrrh. ā scrup. un.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. quart. hor. fum.
superbib. seq. haust.

9, ℞. Aq. pur. fef-unc.

Succ. limon. unc. dimid.

Coccinel. gran. tria.

Sacch. alb. q. v. F. haust. pro. bol.



T H E
P U T R I D S O R E T H R O A T.

TH E Putrid Sore Throat (which has not been properly notic'd 'till within these few years) is a disorder of the malignant kind.

The *cause* is a putrid diathesis of the fluids.

The *diagnostics*. Fullness and foreness of the throat—stiffness of the neck—redness of the arms, hands, or breast—frequent sighing—nausea—anxiety about the praecordia—languidness—great dejection—repeated sneezings—agrypnia—thin, crude urine—the pulse quick and small—the countenance bloated—swelling of the maxillaries, parotids and tonsils—sloughing of the ulcers.

The *prognostics*. The prognosis depends on the progress made by the putrescent acrimony and on the respiration.

The

The *cure* is not very difficult, if the lancet has been withheld, for all evacuations here are deleterious.

To prevent catching it the best orvietan or antidote I know of, is drinking freely of red port wine. When epidemical, it spread thro' a vast number of families, not one in which escap'd it who us'd not this method nor one receiv'd it who did. Vid. putr. Fev.

℞. Pulv. contr. c.

Conf. card. ā scrupul. un.

Rad. ferp. v. gran. septem.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

nuc. m. drach. duas. F. haust. tert.
hor. fum.

℞ 2, ℞. Conf. card. semidrach.

Castor. scrup. un.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. sext. hor.
fum.

R

3, ℞.

3, ℞. Decoct. pect. unc. du.
Tinct. myrrh.
Vin. rubr.
Mel. ros.
Acet. ā unc. dimid. F. garg.



A P H T H A E.

THE Thrush are little ulcerous tubercles which affect the inside of the mouth, stomach and intestines.

The *cause* is a saline—viscid—acrimonious lymph.

The *diagnostics*. They appear first on the tongue or in the corners of the mouth.

The *prognostics*. If white—pellucid—thin—scatter'd—superficial—good. If opaque—brown—black—thick—running together—bad.

When they have pass'd thro' the body and appear at the anus with excoriation, apply *melasses*. The danger is then over.

The *cure*. Assist nature as in other fevers. Adults, they seldom attack, those only excepted who escap'd them in their infancy. Gargarisms being necessary,

- 1, R. Sal. nitr. drach. un.
Album. ov. No. 3.
Aq. ros. unc. sex.
Syr. bals. fef-unc. F. garg.
- 2, R. G. trag. drach. un.
Aq. pur. unc. septem.
Mel. ros. unc. un.
Sp. vitr. f. gut. viginti quinq. F. garg.
- 3, R. G. arab. drach. du.
Aq. calc. fef-unc.
Syr. bals. drach. du. F. garg.



M O R B I L L I.

THE Measles require a treatment very little different from that of the Small Pox.

The *cause*. Infectious miasmata sui generis.

The *diagnostics*. Small—dry—red spots, like flea bites, that never suppurate—arriving at its state in four days—an almost perpetual cough—convulsions.

The *prognostics*. It is by no means dangerous if not render'd so by some fatal mismanagement.

The *cure*. I scarce ever saw a case where venae-section was necessary. If convulsions precede or accompany the eruption, they forebode nothing disagreeable: the following drops may be then us'd to great advantage.

℞. I, R. Tinct. fulig. unc. dimid. F. gutt.
Cap. gutt. quinq. omn. hor. in cere-
vis. ten.

The linctus No. 12. under Variolae may be taken ad libitum. The subsequent drops are of amazing efficacy.

2, R. Bals. sulph. simp. drach. tres.
Ol. anis. es. drach. un. F. gutt. Cap.
gutt. quinq. ter quaterve in die.

3, R. Pulv. contr. c.
Calc. antim. ā drach. un.
Sal. nitr. scrup. un.
Aq. pur. unc. septem.
Syr. bals. unc. dimid. F. Mist. Cap. coch.
un. altern. hor. phiala prius agitata.

4, R. Sal. abfinth.
nitr. ā scrup. un.
Aq. pur. unc. septem.
Coccinel. gran. decem.
Syr. e. cort. aur. unc. dimid. F. Mist.
Cap. coch. un. tert. hor.

5, R.

5, ^{R.} Conf. card. drach. du.

Aq. pur. unc. septem.

Syr. croc. unc. dimid. F. Mist. Cap.

coch. un. tert. hor.

After the disappearance of the eruptions, exhibit cathartics as in the Small Pox, which are absolutely necessary, for obvious reasons, after all eruptive fevers.



SCAR-

S C A R L E T F E V E R .

THE Scarlet Fever is so call'd on account of the colour of the skin or large red vivid blotches in it.

The *cause* is viscosity—acrimony—too much or an unequal distribution of the vital heat—infection—the protrusive force of the heart overcoming the resistance of the solids, therefore children are most subject to it.

The *diagnostics* appear from the definition.

The *prognostics*. If attended with anxiety—dejection or—oppression at the pit of the stomach, the liberal use of cardiacs is indicated. It requires great discernment, in this disorder, more than in any other to distinguish when oppression arises from *repletion* and when from *depletion* of the vessels: if from the last bleeding is always fatal. On this circumstance the patient's life depends; for if a plethora is the cause, with-hold the lancet, and the patient is irrecoverably lost, tho' it must be own'd this is seldom the case.

The

The *cure*. It demands a management somewhat analogous to that of an ardent fever, excepting the affair of phlebotomy, which ought to be us'd very sparingly in all eruptive fevers, perhaps in general it wou'd be most eligible to omit it wholly.

1, \mathcal{R} . Pulv. contr. c.

Calc. antim. \bar{a} sesquidrach.

Sal. diur.

nitr. \bar{a} drach. un. F. pulv. sex. Cap.

un. tert. hor.

2, \mathcal{R} . Calc. antim. scrup. un.

Bez. min. gran. decem.

Camphor. gran. quinq.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. quart. hor.
fum.

3, \mathcal{R} . Calc. antim.

Conf. card. \bar{a} scrup. un.

Sal. succ. v. gran. quinq.

T

Aq.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

nuc. mosch. drach. un. E. haust. fext.
hor. sum.

For children the doses must be diminish'd according to
their age.



PHTHISIS

P H T H I S I S.

A Pulmonary Phthisis is when the whole habit of the body is consum'd by an ulcer in the lungs.

The *cause* is that which occasions the blood to stagnate in the lungs and become purulent matter—tendernefs of the arterial vessels—an acrid blood—debility of the viscera—long neck—strait breast—depress'd scapulae—an ulcer in the liver—spleen—pancreas—mesentery—kidneys—uterus, &c.

The *diagnostics* are a slight fever—flying stitches—too great, but partial heat—flushings—pain in the stomach—sides—anoxia—hereditary disposition—the age from sixteen to thirty six—indigestion—frequent spitting—night sweats—diarrhoea—the neglect of usual evacuations—a bloody, frothy, foetid expuition—wasting of the flesh—languor—lassitude—incurvation and lividness of the nails—facies Hippocratica.

The *prognostics*. An hereditary phthisis is the worst—If the cough is very troublesome—the saliva stinking—the
 ancles

ancles swell.—the body much wasted—with colliquative evacuations—and Hippocratic countenance, death is hast'ning on apace.—A phthisis in which the vomica breaks suddenly—the expuition white and cocted—the appetite and digestion good, is curable.

The *cure*. The non-naturals require the highest attention: A milk diet or that of meat broths, as strong as the stomach will bear, especially of pork (by the use of which I've seen miracles perform'd) and riding on horse-back are things absolutely necessary. A warm, dry, clear air—The Bristol waters—for common drink, infusion of linseed, or decoction of bran—sago—jellies—chocolate—snails or earth-worms boil'd in milk—shell-fish—generous wines—spices—conserve of red roses to the quantity of two or three ounces in a day. Acids are often useful—stomachic plaisters and veficatories serviceable—But above all things, the dry vomit. No. I. of Febr. Intermit.

In an incipient ulcer of the lungs, the pain in the side is often very troublesome, and because bleeding is of utility in pleuritic affections, by a parity of reason, it has been thought necessary here, tho' the patient is falling into a consumption or decay, as it is call'd. This preposterous practice destroys
the

the lives of thousands every year, which might easily have been preserv'd. *N. B.* When an ulcer in the lungs is form'd, the urine made at night is very turbid the next morning.

I, R. Oxym. scill. unc. quatuor.

Tart vitr. drach. un.

Syr. de alth. unc. duas.

Aq. pur. unc. tredecim.

nuc. m. unc. un. *F. Mist. Bib. unc.*

tres omn. bihorio.

✧ 2, *R.* Bals. sulph. simp. drach. quinq.

Ol. anis. ess. drach. du. *F. gutt. Cap.*

gut. decem. sup. sacch. ter quaterve in die.

If there be no proclivity to a diarrhoea.

✧ 3, *R.* Bals. copaiv. unc. un. *F. gutt. Cap. gut.*

viginti sup. sacch. bis in die.

✧ 4, *R.* Cort Per. ses-unc.

Milleped.

U

Myrrh.

Myrrh. ā drach. du.

Ol. caryoph. drach. un.

Syr. cort. aur. q. s. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. mane et v. superbib. coch. tria
sequ. mist.

5, R. Pulv. contr. c.

Calc. antim. ā sesquidrach.

Sal. absinth. drach. un.

Aq. cinnam. ten. unc. octo.

Syr. bals. unc. un. F. Mist.

6, R. Sp. fal. ammon. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. ter quaterve in die.

7, R. Cons. cynosb.

Sp. cet. ā unc. dimid.

Syr. bals.

Ol. oliv. ā ses-unc. F. linct. ad. lubit.
fum.

8, R. Pil. gummos. sesquidrach.

Oliban. semi-drach.

Bals.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres
ter in die.

9, R. Tinct. Saturn. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. ter in die.

10, R. Rad. torment.
Mastich. ā drach. un.
Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres
m. et vesp.

11, R. Pulv. e bol. c. cum op. unc. dimid. F.
pulv. sex. Cap. un. omn. noct.

12, R. Cort. Per. fef-unc.
Conf. card. unc. un.
Limat. fer. drach. du.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

13, R. Cort. Per. fef-unc;
Extr. glychyr.
Muc. cydon. ā unc. dimid.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

14, R. G. arab.

Cort. Per.

Bals. copaiv. ā unc. un. F. Elect. Cap.
qu. nuc. m. mane et vesp.

15, R. Cort. Per. fef-unc.

Vitr. virid. drach. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.



EMPYEMA.

E M P Y E M A.

AN Empyema is a collection of pus in the cavity of the thorax.

The *cause* is the rupture of a vomica: This happens from an inflammation, bruise, or wound (if clos'd too soon) of the five parts, *viz.* the lungs, pleura, diaphragm, mediastinum, or pericardium.

The *diagnostics*. Twenty days from the time the inflammation began—from the signs of a vomica disappearing—a new pain—dry cough—sensation of weight at the midriff—lying with ease but on one side, *viz.* on *that* where the matter is congested—a slow fever—expuition of purulent matter—drouth—the face flush'd—the eyes hollow—redness of the cheeks—swelling of the abdomen—on leaning forwards, danger of suffocation.

The *prognostics*. The pus white and of a good consistence—easy expuition—free respiration—and calmness of mind are good signs. But from the rupture of an ulcer—accumulation

of pus—putrefaction of the fluids—fanious stools—delirium—night sweats—Hippocratic countenance, deadly.

The *cure*. To determine the pus externally must be attempted at all events, by proper med'cines cutting or caustics. The operation is to be perform'd between the fifth and sixth rib, number'd from below. In the mean time, keep the body open and give terebinthines. Vide Phthifis and Pleur.

1, R. Tereb. nat.

Oliban. ā drach. du.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres
ter in die.

2. R. Bals. copaiv. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
gut. xx. sup. sacch. frust. bis terve in
die.

3, R. Tereb. argentor.

Sp. cet. ā unc. dimid.

Vitell. ov. q. f.

Aq. pur. unc. septem.

Syr.

Syr. bals. unc. un. F. Mist. Cap. coch.
tria bis terve in die. Vid. Phthifis.
No. 14.



S I N G U L T U S.

THE Hiccough is a convulsive motion of the stomach and midriff.

The *cause* is an acrid irritating matter about the orifices of the stomach, affecting the diaphragm per consensum—repletion—depletion.

The *diagnostic* is sufficiently obvious.

The *prognostics*. Sneezing generally carries it off—or compression of the pulse in the wrists—sipping frequently of any liquid—stopping both ears for a minute or two—holding the breath—fixing the eyes intently on an object in an oblique direction—a fright.

The reasons why these seemingly whimsical methods remove it might be easily assign'd, if it were consistent with our purpos'd brevity.

Proceeding from wounds—profuse evacuations—in asthma—or at the close of a malignant fever, very dangerous.

The *cure*. Emetics and cathartics, if the strength permits; else diuretics—diaphoretics—opiates—clysters—fot. com. stom.—or equal parts of tinct. theb. et acet. for a foetus.

1, \mathcal{R} . Jul. e mosch. unc. quinq.

Tinct. castor. drach. du. F. Mist. Cap.
coch. tria subinde.

2, \mathcal{R} . Conf. card.

Sal. c. c. v. \bar{a} scrup. un.

Mosch. gran. decem.

Ol. menth. es. gutt. quinq. F. bol. pro
re nata sum.

3, \mathcal{R} . Sal. absinth. scrup. du.

Tinct. cardam. drach. du.

Aq. pur. fef-unc.

raph. c. drach. du. F. haust. pro
re nata sum.

4, \mathcal{R} . Pulv. contr. c.

Castor. \bar{a} scrup. un.

Croci. gran. septem.

Extr. theb. gran. duo.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. pro re nata
fum.

5, R. Sp. lavend. c. unc. dimid.
aromat. v. drach. du. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. soepissime.



E R Y S I P E L A S.

ST. *Anthony's* fire is an external inflammation, which generally affects the face—and sometimes the breast.

The *cause* is the same with that of an internal one—An acrid humor—heats and colds—obstruction of any usual evacuation.

The *diagnostics*. Swelling of the part, with pain and redness—inflammatory pimples—if press'd lightly by the finger, a white spot appears.

The *prognostics*. It is remov'd without much difficulty—if the eruptions are thrown back by cold, they produce very disagreeable consequences.

The *cure*. Being a cutaneous disorder, venae-section should be omitted. Give diaphoretics, diuretics and mild cathartics.

- 1, ℞. Rob. samb. unc. un.
Nitr. pur. femi-drach.
Aq. pur. unc. quinq. F. potio. hor. fomn.
fum.
- 2, ℞. Sp. vin. camph. femi-pond.
Theriac. Ven. unc. du. F. fot.
- 3, ℞. Cort. int. samb. unc. du. Coq. in
Aq. pur. fefqui-pond. ad pond. un.
Sapon. mol. fef-unc. F. fot.
- 4, ℞. Fol. samb. unc. du. Coq. in
Ol. lini unc. decem. Cola et F. linim.
- 5, ℞. Attrament. q. v. quo tangantur partes in-
flammatae.
- 6, ℞. Sp. lavend. c. drach. tres
Ol. fucc. drach. un.
Sp. vin. camph. unc. dimid. F. linim.

7, ℞. Sal. Glaub. drach. decem.

fucc. v. gran. quindecim.

Aq. pur. unc. tres. F. haust.



Z

NEPHRITIS.

N E P H R I T I S.

A Nephritis is an inflammation of the kidneys.

The *cause* is the same as of an inflammation—every thing that plugs up the extremities of the capillary arteries—a wound—bruise—abscess—tumor—lying too long on one side—a calculus—whatever hinders the free passage of the urine—whatever forces the thicker parts of the blood into the urinous canals, as riding hard—running—leaping—plethora, &c.

The *diagnostics*. Heat or difficulty in making urine—total suppression of it—perpetual inclination to make it—a fever—numbness of the thigh from an affection of the psoas muscle—bilious vomiting—costiveness.

A Nephritis is always attended with a fever—a calculus not always—in the calculus, or fit of the stone, the pain intermits—but in the Nephritis it is continual.

The *prognostics* are much the same as in other inflammatory disorders. To persons in years it is most commonly
fatal

fatal—the patient often falls into a *tabes dorsalis*—sometimes a *schirrus* is form'd—sometimes it is succeeded by a palsy or immovable lameness—from whence also a dropy and atrophy.

If a calculus is form'd, from the concretion of the fabulous *faburra* too bulky to pass the ureters, the case is helpless unless extracted by the knife: this operation has been perform'd, but not with success as I ever knew or heard of.

The *cure* as in other inflammations—*venae-section*, diluting liquors—emollients—antiphlogistics—clysters—fetus—*femicupia*—lenient cathartics—if the pain is very excruciating, opiates—diuretics (nitre excepted) are improper at first—for common drink, *emulsio communis*.

I, R. Ol. oliv.
Syr. alth. ā unc. un.
Sp. arom. v. scrup. du.
Aq. pur. unc. septem. F. agitatione, emuls.
Cap. coch. tria subinde.

2, R. Tereb. Ven. femi-unc.
Vitell. ov. No. duo.
Aq. pur. unc. quinq.

Ol. lini. unc. tres

tereb.

anif. ā drach. du.

Syr. de alth. unc. du. F. enem.

As soon as bloody water is perceiv'd.

☞ 3, R. Ol. oliv.

Mell. ā unc. un. F. haust. soepe fum.

4, R. Sapon. Ven. scrup. quat. Solve in

Lact. recent. unc. du.

Sal. nitr. scrup. un.

Syr. de alth.

Sp. vin. rect. ā unc. dimid. F. haust. bis
terve in die. fum.

5, R. Balf. copaiv. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gut.

xx bis terve in die sup. facch.

6, R. Balf. Per. unc. du.

Sp. vin. rect. unc. duodecim. Diger. calide
per hebdomadam et F. Tinctura. Sig-
na. Tinct. Nephrit.

☞ 7, R.

7, R. Tinct. neph. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
gutt. xxv. in aliquo menstr. appropri.
ter in die.

8, R. Unguent. alth. unc. un.
Ol. tereb. drach. du. F. linim.

9, R. Sal. nitr.
Millep. ā scrup. un.
Sal. succ. v. gran. decem.
Aq. pur. unc. un.
Syr. bals. drach. un. F. haust. tert. hor.
fum.

10, R. Magnes. alb.
Sp. cet.
Rhabarb. ā scrup. du. F. pulv. sex. Cap.
un. sext. hor. donec alvus bene respon-
derit.

11, R. G. arab. unc. du. Solve in
Aq. pur. pond. un.
Sal. diur. unc. dimid. F. Mist. Cap. coch.
tria tert. hor.

12, ℞. Tereb. e chio. (v. o. q. f. sol.) semidrach.

Sp. cet. ℥i.

Sal. diur. ā scrup. un.

Aq. pur. fef-unc. F. haust. quart. hor.
fum.

13, ℞. G. arab.

Sp. cet. ā fefquidrach.

Sal. diur. drach. un. F. pulv. fex. Cap.

un. tert. hor.



ULCERS in the KIDNEYS or BLADDER.

AN Ulcer in the above-mention'd parts succeeds an inflammation—contusion—obstruction—or erosion.

The *cause*. A calculus—something corrosive receiv'd into the stomach—venereal virus—scurbutic diathesis.

The *diagnostics* of an ulcer in the kidneys are—bloody urine—of a foetid smell—with scales.

N. B. In this case, rhubarb in small doses is preferable to any thing.

Ulcers in the bladder are more dangerous—In an ulcer of the kidneys the urine comes away with but little difficulty—is reddish—often bloody—with caruncles in it—In an ulcer of the bladder, the difficulty in making urine is very great—the pain more—less blood—often very large quantities of purulent matter accompany the urine, especially in women.—I've seen persons in the most insupportable agonies from an ulcer in the bladder.

The

The *prognostics*. In habits of body that are caco-chymic—phthifical—or persons in years—always dangerous.

The *cure* is the same. Injections of milk—aq. calc.—lenient purges, as cassia, rhubarb, manna, &c.—bals. cop.—small mead—a milk diet—cooling ptisans, &c. Vid. Nephhr.

I, R. Oliban. semidrach.

Extr. theb. gran. du.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. bol. statim sum.

2, R. G. arab. unc. du.

Oliban. drach. du.

Bals. copaiv. unc. un. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc. jugl. ter in die.

3, R. Mastich. scrup. quat.

Sulph. antim. pr.

Merc. emet. fl. ā scrup. un.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. unam mane et vesp.

The S T O N E.

THE Stone takes its origin from a concretion of the fabulous faburra into a hard friable substance.

The *cause* is chiefly in the water we drink, which has less or more of a petrifying quality in it—claret, and all those liquors which ferment in the stomach and consequently occasion the terrestrial parts of the urine to cohere together—from the appulse of an acid gas—obstruction or coarctation of the urinary canals.

The *diagnostics*. Sensation of torpidness in the thigh—nausea—retchings—urine thin—little—bloody—or suppress'd—tenesmus.

The *prognostics*. Both ureters being affected at once—total suppression of urine—coldness of the extremities—the urine continuing bloody after the fit—in ancient persons—very dangerous.

The *cure*. I never knew any person much troubled with this disorder who for a constancy and with their meals, drank equal parts of *lime water* and *butter milk*, to the quantity of three pints a day; abstaining from malt liquor and claret: Spirits properly diluted are no ways prejudicial.

Those who swallow immense loads of soap for this complaint, little think of the dreadful consequences which must in time be the effect of such a practice, *viz.* a putrescent acrimony.

Use clysters—purges—anti-emetics—ol. anis.—terebinthinates—fat broths—fetus—femicupia—the catheter, as the case requires. Vide Neph.

℞ 1. ℞. Bals. Per. v. o. fol. drach. du.

Aq. pur. unc. quinq.

Ol. oliv. unc. du.

Tinct. theb. drach. du. F. enem.

℞ 2. ℞. Tinct. Neph. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.

gutt. xxv. sup. sacch. ter quaterve in

die. Vid. Neph. No. 7.

3, \mathcal{R} . G. arab. unc. du. Solve in

Aq. pur. unc. duodec.

Tinct. canthar. unc. un.

theb. unc. dimid. F. Mist. Cap.

coch. tria ter in die. vel pro re nata.

4, \mathcal{R} . Bals. copaiv. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.

viginti sup. facch. m. et vesp. per tres

vel quatuor menses.

5, \mathcal{R} . Conf. card. unc. un.

Test. ovar. sem-unc.

Limat. fer. dr. du.

Ol. anis. sesqui-dr.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.

nuc. m. m. et vesp.

OPHTHALMIA,

OPHTHALMIA, and Disorders of the EYES.

AN Ophthalmia is an inflammation of the eye or adnata, with redness—swelling—pain and discharge of matter. It is divided into *dry* and *moist*—when slight call'd Phlogosis—when there is some redness in the albugineous coat, Taraxis—when the eyelids can scarce be clos'd, Chumosis—when there is a profuse discharge of red rheum, Epiphora—Suffusio—Phlyctenae—Glaucoma—Hypopyon—Albugo—and Pterygium will all yield to the same method of cure.

The *cause* is some irritation—or the same with that of other inflammations.

The *diagnostics*. It is known by the red colour of the tunica adnata—the other disorders of the eyes by—a distillation of bloody acrid rheum from their angles—a collection of matter—or water in bladders under the cornea—films—specks, &c.

The

The *prognostics*. If it continues long it sometimes turns to a glaucoma—cataract—or gutta serena, all which require the internal use of mercurials.—In general it is not difficult of cure.

The *cure*. Sternutatories—setons—issues—vesicatories—collyriums—if plethoric, bleed—then purge gently, as,

1, ℞. Sal. Glaub. unc. un.
succ. v. gran. septem.

Aq. pur. unc. tres
cinn. f. unc. dimid. F. potio.

2, ℞. Aethiop. min. ses-unc.
Syr. e spin. cerv. q. f. F. Elect. Cap.
qu. nuc. m. ter quaterve in die.

3, ℞. Pulv. sternut. scrup. un.
Merc. emet. fl. gran. tria. F. pulv. Cap.
paulul. in nares hor. somn. omn.
noct.

4, R. Tut. ppt. scrup. du.

Aq. ros. unc. tres. F. Collyrr.

5, R. Album. ov. No. un. agitetur cum

Fruft. alum. ad consist. unguent. extend.

sup. lint. et tepide applic. palpebr. per
hor. du. vel tres.

6, R. Sacch. Saturn. scrup. un.

Vitr. alb. gran. quindec.

Sp. vin. rect.

Aq. calc. ā unc. dimid. F. Collyrr. foe-
pissime usurp.

7, R. Sp. vin. Gall. unc. un.

Camphor. scrup. quatuor. F. Collyr.

8, R. Tutt. ppt. unc. dimid.

Lap. calam. drach. du.

Axung. porc, unc. quinq. F. Un-
guent.

9, R.

9, R. Aq. Sapphir. unc. un. F. Collyrr.

10, R. Cort. Per. fef-unc.

Muc. cydon. unc. dimid.

Milleped. drach. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

11, R. Cort. Per. fef-unc.

Extr. glychyrr. fem-unc.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.

12, R. Milleped. drach. du.

Sal. absinth.

nitr. ^a drach. un.

Aq. pur. unc. novem,

Syr. cort. aur. unc. dim. F. Mist. Cap.
coch. tria bis terve in die.

13, R. Pil. mercur.

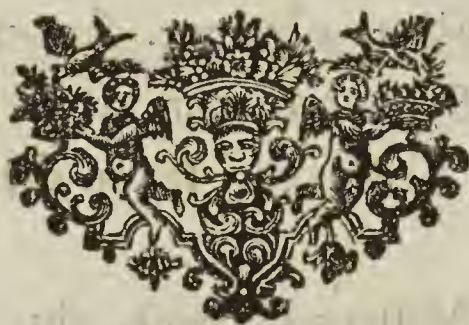
Camphor. ^a drach. un.

Sulph.

116 OPTHALMIA *and Disorders of the* EYES.

Sulph. antim. pr. dr. dimid.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. trigint. du. Cap.
un. m. et vesp.



CATARRHAL

CATARRHAL FEVERS.

CATARRHAL Fevers are generally slow, mild, exacerbated towards evening, with pain in the joints, stoppage in the nose, deafness, and what we call a Cold.

They are the cause of innumerable disorders, as they take their rise from a strong viscosity of the fluids, for the altering of which few medicines are preferable to the sal absinthii.

When a Cold is catch'd, an opiate immediately taken will remove it like an amulet.

℞ 1, ℞. Pil. e styrac. gran. sept.

Tart. emet. gran. un. F. pil. hor. somn.
fum.

℞ 2, ℞. Sal. absinth. femi-dr.

Stib. nitr. gran. sept.

Extr. theb. gran. du.

conf. card. scrup. un.

D d

Syr.

118 C A T A R R H A L F E V E R S.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. hor. decub.
fum.

3, R. Sal. absinth. femi-dr.

Calc. antim.

Nitr. ā gran dec.

Tart. emet. femi-gran.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. hor. fomn. fum.

4, R. Aethiop. min. unc. un.

Antim. crud. dr. du.

Mellis. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc.
mosch. bis terve in die.

5, R. Stib. nitr. gran. tria. Cap. bis terve in
die.

COUGH,

COUGH, suffocating CATARRH and HOARSENESS.

A Cough is a convulsive motion of the diaphragm, owing to an irritation of the larynx. The chewing a hard crust often will empty the glands of the acrid saliva where-with they are distended and prevent that teasing defluxion and tickling sensation so troublesome in the night. Vid. Cat. Fev.

1, R. Balf. sulph. simp. dr. du.

Ol. anis. es. dr. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.
decem sup. facch. ter quaterve in die.

2, R. Balf. cop. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.
viginti sup. facch. bis in die.

3, R. Balf. Gilead. unc. dim. F. gutt. Cap.
gutt. quind. ter in die.

The Suffocating Catarrh is an affection of the larynx in which the aspera arteria is irritated, and the glottis constring'd so as to endanger immediate suffocation—Venae-section—emetics—opiates and incompressants. Vid. Asthma.

A Hoarseness is an affection of the aspera arteria, caus'd by an effusion of thin acrid lymph. No. 1. of Cough is excellent here—Sp. cet.—decoct. vel ol. rapar. Vid. Asth.

✽ I, R. Sev. ovin.

Lact. recent. ā femi-pond. F. haust. calid.
bibend.



PERIPNEUMONIA GNOTHA.

THE Bastard Peripneumony or Humoral Asthma (a disease very different from the true Peripneumony) is when the lungs are overflow'd with a cold pituitous blood; stagnating in the extremities of the capillary branches of the pulmonary artery. Its effects are very similar to the redundancy of an inflammatory one, tho' the difference is easily exantlated, as may be seen presently.

The *cause*. A deficiency of heat—redundancy of serum—tenuity of the muscular fibre—inactivity—preceding disorders—profuse evacuations—whatever sets too speedily in motion that which stagnates in the lungs.

The *diagnostics*. The patient is first seiz'd with a sudden coldness or rigor and loses his strength—pallid countenance—weakness—shortness of breath—a slight hectic fever—ravenousness of the saliva—anxiety about the praecordia.

The *prognostics*. It is a very fallacious distemper—Sometimes it terminates in sudden and unexpected death—in cachectic habits, common.—There is no disorder of which

more die, nay it is to be question'd whether every person is not peripneumonic for a quarter of an hour at least before a natural death, because the blood that is then driven from the right part of the heart cannot pass thro' the anfractuous angustiae of the lungs, without producing that appearance.

The *cure*. It surely is not necessary to say here that phlebotomy must be omitted.—For common drink, use the pectoral decoction—hydromel—with large vesicatories—exercise—setons—lenient cathartics and acids.

1, ℞ Extr. cas. unc. un.

Fic. ping. quatuor.

Fol. fenn.

Glychyrr. ā drach. du. Coq. in aq. q. v.

ad unc. quat. colat. solve man. unc.

dim. fyr. e sp. c. q. v. F. Potio al-

tern. dieb. repet. pro ratione virium.

2, ℞ Fol. fen. drach. tres.

Cort. limon. drach. du.

Tart. fol. gran. quinq.

Decoct. pect. ebull. unc. quat. Infund.

mac. quum frigid. col. et F. potio.

3, ℞. Sal. abfinth.

Conf. card. ā scrup. un.

Aq. pur. fef-unc.

raph. c.

Syr. bals. ā drach. du. F. haust. sext. hor.
fum. Vid. Asth.



ASTHMA:

A S T H M A.

AN Asthma is a difficult and laborious respiration from the compression, coarctation or obstruction of the pulmonary vessels ; and is either periodical or continual.

The *cause* of a continual Asthma is a compression of the veins—bronchial vessels—pulmonary vesiculae or nerves, owing to a hydrops pectoris—empyema—phlegmon—abscess—tubercles—vomica—polypus in the blood vessels—coagulation of the blood itself—corpulence—gibbosity—adhesion of the lungs to the pleura—flatulent tumors of them—inflation of the stomach.

The *cause* of a periodical Asthma is a compression of the vessels and bronchial vesiculae by means of a slow halitus or acid gas impeding the course of the vital heat along the par vagum and in some measure expelling it, inasmuch that there is not a sufficiency to distend the bronchial vesiculae to their usual diameter : this appears sooner or later, as the fermentation in the stomach is sooner or later perfected as I've observ'd in a thousand instances. It commonly succeeds
other

other disorders, as an intermittent—variolae—peripneumony—catarrh—cacochymia—hysterics, &c. for obvious reasons—the sudden change of the non-naturals, especially the air—It seems not to be an idiopathic disease.

The proximate *cause* of both is a spasmodic contraction, coarctation or irritation of the organs of respiration.

The *diagnostics* appear from what has been said.

A difficult respiration in which the breath is drawn oftner and thicker than usual is call'd Dyspnoea.

A frequent and large respiration in which the diaphragm and intercostal muscles are violently agitated with snorting and wheezing is term'd an Asthma.

The greatest difficulty of breathing, when the patient cannot fetch his breath without sitting upright in his bed, and then not without the laborious and vehement working of the muscles of the breast and scapula, is nominated Orthopnoea.

The *prognostics*. A plethoric Asthma is easily cur'd—a spontaneous looseness is a good sign—if inveterate or the
F f patient

patient be in years, the case is difficult—if pus is form'd it forebodes convulsions, a phthisis, or dropfy—if owing to another disease, it is to be cur'd in the same manner with that disorder.

The *cure*. . The food shou'd be of animal substance and easy of digestion, broth or spoon meats; much the same is requisite here, as in a Phthisis unless the patient is plethoric, then let bleeding or cupping take place—A clear dry air—exercise—clysters—setons—issues—perpetual vesicatories—cathartics—emetics. The dry vomit, No. 1. of Feb. Interm. Vid. Phthisis and Peripn. Gnoth.

℞ 1, ℞. Pil. gummos. fefqui-dr.

G. ammon. femi-dr.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres
ter in die.

2, ℞. Styrac. drach. un.

Flor. benzoin.

Extr. croc. ā femi-dr.

Scillar. scrup. un.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. du.
ter in die.

3, ℞.

3, \mathcal{R} . Pil. e styrac. drach. un. F. pil. duodec:
Cap. un. omn. noct.

4, \mathcal{R} . Flor. sulph. unc. un.
Sp. cet.
Millep. \bar{a} unc. dim.
Sal. diur. dr. du.
Mellis q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc. m.
bis terve in die.

5, \mathcal{R} . Flor. sulph. ses-unc.
Antim. crud. unc. dimid.
Mellis q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc. m.
bis terve in die.

6, \mathcal{R} . Balf. sulph. simp. drach. quinq.
Ol. anis. es. drach. du. F. gutt. Cap.
gutt. decem ter quaterve in die sup:
facch.

7, \mathcal{R} . Elix. paregor. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. coch.
minim. ter in die.

8, \mathcal{R} .

8, ℞. Milleped. unc. du.
Sacch. cand. unc. un.
Sem. anis. unc. dimid.
Nuc. mosch. drach. du.
Aq. pur. unc. decem. F. Expressio. Cap.
coch. tria bis in die.

9, ℞. Cort. Per. fef-unc.
Extr. glychyrr. unc. dim.
Syr. bals. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc.
m. ter quaterve in die.

10, ℞. Bals. copaiv. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gut.
viginti bis in die sup. facch.

11, ℞. Sp. cet. (v. o. fol.) drach. tres
Croci drach. un.
Sal. succ. v. scrup. du.
Aq. pur. unc. septem.
Syr. croc. unc. dim. F. Mist. Cap. coch.
tria ter in die.

- 12, R. Flor. sulph. dr. sex.
Rad. enul. c.
glychyr. ā unc. dim.
Sem. anif. drach. tres.
Mellis q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc.
jugland. ter in die.
- 13, R. Flor. benzoin.
Castor.
Croc. ā scrup. du.
Bals. Gil. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres
mane et v.
- 14, R. Capill. ven.
Tussilag.
Ras. sassifr. ā p. ae. F. species pro thea.
- 15, R. Bals. Locat.
Sp. cet. ā femi-dr.
Flor. sulph. gran. decem.
Ol. anif. gutt. quinq.
Bals. Per. q. f. F. bol. bis terve in die
fum. cui addi potest temp. decub. pil.
e styrac. gran. quinq.

- 16, R. Oliban. femi-dr.
Terr. jap. scrup. un.
Pil. e styrac.
Stib. nitr. ā gran. quinq.
Bals. Per. q. f. F. bol. hor. somn. fum.
- 17, R. Bals. Gilead. unc. dimid. F. gutt. Cap.
gutt. quindec. ter in die sup. sacch.
- 18, R. Cepar. unc. du. conscifs. et contus. coq.
in aq. sequipond. ad pond. un. exprime
fortiter et cum sacch. q. v. F. Mist.
de qua bibat aeger unc. tres bis terve in
die.
- 19, R. Succ. expr. allii unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. in vitro vin. Lisbon. alb.
ter in die.

C E P H A L A L G I A.

CEPHALALGIA is a sensation of pain in the head.

Cephalæa is an inveterate hereditary pain in the head.

Hemicrania is a pain in the middle of the head.

They are all owing to the same cause and require the same method of cure.

The *cause* is from little acrid particles of blood or lymph which vellicate or distend the membranes and nervous fibres—strong liquors too profusely drank—staying too long in the heat of the sun—immoderate exercise—intense study—fermentation in the stomach—acid gas or steams—a deficiency of heat in the encephalon.

The *diagnostic* is sufficiently obvious.

The *prognostics*. If symptomatic, it is to be profligated by the removal of the disease that is the occasion of it—the
more :

more superficial the easier cur'd—the sharper and of the longer continuance, with the more difficulty—if attended with a vertigo, noise in the ears or deafness, it often ends in an epilepsy or apoplexy—if attended with a coma, it terminates in a lethargy—if with aeruginous vomiting, in a mania—a defluxion of blood or pus from the nostrils generally cures it—turbid urine indicates a continuance of the disease—if the pain strikes into the orbits—and in old persons, the cure is difficult.

The *cure*. If it proceeds from the stomach, give an emetic, *viz.* the dry vomit, No. 1. of Feb. Interm.—if from a plethora, which it rarely does, bleed—if from a redundancy of serum, which is a usual concomitant, purge—vesicatories—setons—cephalic plaisters—sternutatories—diaphoretics—and opiates—some recommend a blister over the whole head—for common drink, tea made of Valerian—Sitting for a few minutes with the feet immers'd in warm water sometimes yields immediate relief.

Ginger is the best nervine the materia medica affords: in this and all other disorders affecting the nerves it may be given to two scruples three times a day. No *fits* will withstand its efficacy—which owe not their cause to the solids.

solids. This is a new discovery of mine, which the reader may find of considerable utility to him in practice. Vid. Epilep.

☞ 1, R. Aloes soc. drach. un.
Galban.
Camphor.
Croc. ā scrup. du.
Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. triginta et sex Cap.
du. bis terve in die.

2, R. Vin. aloet. alc. unc. un.
Aq. cinnam. f. unc. dim. F. haust.
cathart.

3, R. Tinct. theb. unc. dim. F. gutt. Cap.
gut. triginta hor. decub.

☞ 4, R. Pulv. sternut. scrup. un.
Merc. em. fl. gran. quinq. F. pulv. Cap.
paulul. in nares m. et vesp.

5, ℞. Camphor. dr. un.
Sp. vin. Gall. unc. un. F. errhin.

6, ℞. Sp. lavend. c.
vin. camph.
Aq. Hung.
Aceti ā unc. dim. F. fatus.

7, ℞. Tinct. theb.
Acet. ā unc. dim. F. lotio.

8, ℞. Fol. tapf. barb. vir. Impon. cap. raf.

9, ℞. Pic. Burg. vel empl. vesic. ad temp. vel
pone aures applic.

℞ 10, ℞. Flor. stoechad. dr. du.
Galb. col. dr. tres
Cinnam.
Cubeb.
Mac. ā dr. un.

Ol. lavend.

roris-mar. ā gutt. triginta.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. empl.

✽ II, R. Zinzib. unc. dimid. F. pulv. sex Cap.
un. ter in die.



EPILEPSIA.

E P I L E P S I A.

AN Epilepsy is a sudden prostration of the patient, with a violent concussion of all the muscles and loss of the senses both external and internal. It is also call'd Catalepsy, Caducus, Catoche, morbus facer—comitialis—Herculeus, &c.

The *cause*. A bad conformation of the encephalon—inflammation, corruption or erosion of the meninges—quick-silver however convey'd to the cerebrum—the mothers fight of an epileptic when gravid—the increas'd flux of serum into the head—violent exercise—profuse venery—strong thinking—a fright—all vehement affections of the nervous system, as excruciating pain—hysterics—irritation from worms—toothing—an acrid humor—the infection of the variolae—the obstruction of some secretion—some sorts of vapors, as an acid gas—the steams from any liquor in the state of fermentation, which we see, will extinguish a torch when held over them; and instances are not wanting of persons dropping down dead on descending into casks where a fermenting liquor has stood for some time before: the same phaenomenon appears
in

in subterraneous pits ; what ravages such an acid vapor must make in the expulsion of the vital heat from some parts of the brain is needless to insist on.

The *diagnostics*. A sensation of weight in the head—dullness—heaviness in the joints—stolidity—frothing at the mouth—from the violence of the paroxysms, ejection of food, mucus, lymph, bile—involuntary discharge of urine, semen, excrements—tinnitus aurium—forgetfulness of things heard—the urine thin and crude—gnashing of the teeth—a deprivation of all feeling—on recovery no remembrance of what pass'd—paleness of the countenance—inordinate motion of the tongue—shrieks—dimness of sight—an impair'd intellect.

The *prognostics*. It is either idiopathic or symptomatic—if hereditary and a delirium supervenes when the fits go off, death is the only cure—from the frequent repetition of the fits arises loss of memory—stupidity—palsy—apoplexy—death.—An involuntary excretion of the fœces, the fits long and the brain primarily affected is a case of no small difficulty—if the cause is in the solids, irremovable.—From the injuries done to the nerves arise contractions—deformity—distortions

—In children, when a quartan supervenes, it soon vanishes.

The *cure*. In the paroxysm, make a loud noise in the ear—pluck the hair—apply sp. sal. ammon. to the nostrils—keep the hands open—bathe the temples with vinegar—if the mouth can be open'd, put into it ten drops of ol. succ. on sugar or a drachm of tinct. castor in some strong cinnamon water. (I never saw an epileptic plethoric and therefore never order'd the use of the lancet—purges are often proper and of great utility; they may be giv'n twice a week—the cold bath—mineral waters—issues—setons—blisters—alkalis—anthelmintics—antihysterics—opiates—lancing the gums—the trepan). When the fit is over, as soon as possible, give the dry vomit, No. 1. to be repeated three or four times a week. Let the patient take it before he rises in the morning and strain (without drinking any thing) 'till yellow matter is ejected, and then as soon as he pleases remove the nausea with a glass of brandy, rise and go about his business.—For diet, see Hypochondria.

(☞ 1, R. Vit. coerul.

Tart. emet. ā gran. du. F. pulv. emet.
in coch. un. aq. pur. fum. omn. ma-
ne, vacuo stomacho.

☞ 2, R. Zinzib. fef-unc.

Syr. cort. aur q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.)

☞ 3, R. Vin. aloet. alc. unc. un.

Aq. cinnam. f.

Tinct. fulig. ā unc. dimid. F. haust. fe-
mel vel bis in die fumend.

4, R. Tinct. melampod.

castor. ā unc. dimid. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. ter in die.

5, R. Aloes soc.

Galban.

Croci ā scrup. du.

Sal. Mart. femi-dr.

Bals. per. q. f. F. pil. triginta du. Cap.
tres m. et vesp.

6, R.

6, ℞. Rhabarb. drach. tres

Castor.

Camph. ^ā dr. un.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. sexaginta Cap.
quatuor bis terve in die.

7, ℞. Pulv. sternut. scrup. un.

Zinzib. gran. quinq. F. pulv. Cap. paulul.
in nares bis terve in die.

8, ℞. Aq. cinnam. ten. unc. sex.

Tinct. fulig. unc. du.

Vin. aloet. alc. unc. un. F. Mist. Cap.
coch. tria bis terve in die.

9, ℞. Rad. val. fyl. ses-unc.

Pulv. contr. c. dr. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. jugl. ter in die.

10, ℞. Cort. Per. ses-unc.

Limat. fer. dr. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. mosch. ter in die.

11, ℞. Sem. finap. cont. coch. un. Cap. omn.
mane.

12, ℞. Cardamin. dr. un. F. pulv. ter in die
fum.

13, ℞. Julep. e camph.

mosch. ā unc. quat.

Sp. c. c. pr se unc. un. F. jul. Cap. coch.
tria post electaria vel pil. praedict.

14, ℞. Cinnab. antim. dr. du.

Sal. jov. femi-dr.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. triginta du. Cap.
tres ter in die superbib. coch. tria sequ.
mist.

15, ℞. Pulv. contr. c. sesqui-dr.

Sal. succ. v. femi-dr.

Aq. cinnam. ten. unc. sept.

Vin. aloet. alc. unc. du. F. Mist.

16, ℞. Extr. theb.

Camphor. ā gran. du.

K k

Merc.

E P I L E P S I A.

Merc. calc. gran. un.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. hor. fomn. fum.

17, R. Visc. arbor. unc. du. Coq. in aq. pur.
fesqui-pond. ad pond. un.

Sal. absinth. dr. du. F. decoct. Cap.
unc. quat. bis terve in die.

18, R. Calomel.

Camph. ā dr. un.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. viginti quatuor.
Cap. du. m. et vesp.

19, R. Pil. e coloc. cum al.

Calomel. ā dr. un.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. viginti quat. Cap.
tres omn. noct.

20, R. Cinnab. antim.

Castor. ā scrup. un.

Spec. arom. gran. sept.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. bol. bis in die fum.

21, R. Cinnab. antim.

Conf. card. ā scrup. un.

Sal.

Sal. succ. v. gran. decem.

Aq. pur. fef-unc.

Syr. croc. dr. un. F. haust. mane et v.
fum.

22, R. Rad. poeon. m. femi-dr.

Pil. arom. gran. quinq.

Ol. fassafr. gutt. viginti.

cinnam. gutt. du.

Balf. Per. q. f. Escubol. m. et noct. fum.

23, R. Pil. aromat.

gumm. ā dr. un. F. pil. viginti quat.

Cap. quat. bis in die.

24, R. Sal. absinth. femi-dr.

Croc. gran. septem.

Aq. pur. unc. un.

Sp. lavend. c. dr. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. haust. bis in die
fum.

25, R. Pil. aromat.

merc.

Camphor. ā scrup. du.

Balf.

E P I L E P S I A.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. viginti quat. Cap.
du. m. et vesp.

26, R. Cort. Per. fef-unc.

Conf. ros. r. unc. un.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. castan. ter quaterve in die.

27, R. Rad. val. fyl.

Cinnab. nat. _{pa} unc. un.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die. superbib. coch. tria.
jul. No. 13.



FLATUS.

F L A T U S.

FLATULENCIES are when the patient finds his stomach and bowels greatly oppress'd with wind, on discharging which he feels immediate ease.

The *cause* is an acid gas arising from the fermentation in the stomach.

The *diagnostics*. Breaking wind upwards—downwards—rumbling in the bowels—heart-burn—sour breath—the noise of wind pent up—borborygmi—acid eructations—tumor of the abdomen especially after meals—dyspnoea.

The *prognostics*. If of long continuance, some difficulty will be met with in the removal of it—if the wind is not determin'd downwards, the disorder will return—it is hardest to expel in sanguineous habits.

The *cure*. The predominant acid in the stomach is to be corrected and destroy'd by alkalis, emetics and eccoprotics—and the wind to be expell'd by proper carminatives

—nervines—cardiacs— opiates— castor— *ginger*— and tinct.
fulig.

N. B. I have known many instances of obstinate fix'd pains in the side (and some, of years standing) yield almost instantaneously to the following carminative, No. 1. Elastic air pent up in the vessels is often the cause of this and rheumatic pains also.

✠ 1, R. Baccar. laur. fef-unc.
Sem. cardam. unc. dim.
Ol. junip. dr. du.
Syr. e mecon. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

✠ 2, R. Bacc. laur. unc. un.
Gran. Parad. dr. du.
Philon. Lond. dr. sex.
Syr. e mecon. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. mosch. ter in die.

✠ 3, R. Bacc. laur. unc. un.
Pil. aromat. dr. du.

Sal.

Sal. absinth.

Ol. carui ā dr. un.

Syr. e sp. cerv. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.



HYPochondRIA.

THE Hypochondriacal Affection, Melancholy or Lowness of spirits is a sort of delirium without a fever, arising from some imaginary cause, the mind most commonly being intently fix'd upon one object.

The *cause* is a deficiency of vital heat in the cerebrum, the direct opposite to Phrenitis; this may be expell'd therefrom by whatsoever dissipates the more fluid parts and fixes the rest, as agrypnia—profuse venery—an acid gas—flatulencies—indigestion—a sedentary life—severe studies—any excessive evacuation, particularly insensible perspiration—grief—disappointments—fear—vegetables or the immoderate use of fallads—fruit—sugar—fermented liquors, vinous or malt, which have not pass'd the state of fermentation.

The *diagnostics*. The absurdities of the patient's behaviour—inactivity—borborygmi—costiveness—oppression from wind—frequent sighing—anxiety about the praecordia—great dejection—prostration of the vis vitae—internal sinkings—
load

load at the stomach—palpitation of the heart—taciturnity—wild incoherent discourse—ridiculous notions.

The *prognostics*. An appearance of the piles is a good sign—It often terminates (if proper methods are not us'd) in madness—epilepsy—blindness—or apoplexy.

The *cure*. Draw off as much as possible, the patient's attention to his favourite object—let him use exercise—drink freely of generous wines, such as mountain, madeira or red port—the most nourishing diet is necessary, as milk—meat broths, particularly of pork—jellies—sago—vermicelli—flummery—eggs—all sorts of shell-fish—flat fish, as skait—maiden-raia—turbot—soup made of lampreis or cray-fish—all sorts of animal food in small quantities at a time and often repeated—He must abstain from all vegetables—fruit—sugar—malt liquors and whatever ferments in the stomach—Bleeding wou'd be preposterous practice—He may drink the chalybeate waters—use carminatives—opiates—very mild cathartics—corroborants—the cold bath—aromatics—foetids—sweets—volatiles—ster-nutatories—emetics—aloetics—blisters—setons—mercurials—chalybeates—infusion of horse rhadish—of valerian—*ginger*. Nothing will afford more certain and expeditious relief than the dry vomit, No. 1. of Epilepsy, under which article there

is scarce one prescription that will not be found serviceable in this disorder. For a carminative, see Flatus:

1, R. Extr. helleb. n. dr. un.
 Sal. Mart.
 Castor.
 Camp. ā semi-dr.
 Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. triginta du. Cap.
 tres m. et vesp.

2, R. Extr. helleb. n.
 Pil. aromat. ā dr. un.
 Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. viginti quatuor
 Cap. du. m. et v.

3, R. Aloes soc. dr. un.
 Sal. abfinth.
 Croc. ā semi-dr.
 Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. triginta du. Cap.
 tres bis in die.

4, R. Rhabarb. dr. du.
 Sal. Mart. semi-dr.
 Ol. menth. gutt. viginti

Balf.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. triginta du. Cap.
quat. mane et v.

5, R. Ass. foetid. sesqui-dr.

Flor. mart.

Spic. nard. ā semidr.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxxii Cap. quinq.
bis in die.

6, R. Zinzib. ras. unc. dim. F. pulv. sex.
Cap. un. bis terve in die in aq. sp. vin.
Gall. mist.

7, R. Castor. scrup. un.

Extr. theb.

Merc. calcin. ā gran. du.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. hor. somn. sum.
prox. mane haust. seq. bib.

8, R. Conf. card. scrup. un.

Aq. cinn. ten.

Vin. aloet. alc. ā unc. un.

Sp. lavend. c. dr. du. F. haust.

9. ^{R.} Pulv. sternut. scrup. un.

Flor. sulph.

Zinzib. ā gran. sept. F. pulv. Cap. paul.
in nares in lect. temp. decub.

Vide Epilepsy, No. 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 13 and 23.



A P O P L E X I A.

A P O P L E X I A.

AN Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of the external and internal senses and all voluntary motions, with a full pulse and large respiration.

There are four species or degrees of it.

The first is when respiration during the paroxysm, is little different from that in perfect health.

The second, when the respiration is intermitting, anhelous and inordinate.

The third, when the patient cannot fetch his breath without great strug'ling and nature is oblig'd to exert all her efforts to carry on a very operose respiration.

The fourth, when respiration totally ceases.

N n

The

The *cause* is whatever wholly impedes the efflux of the nervous influence into the organs of the senses and motion. One wou'd imagine that the antients had some notion of this, by their naming the disorder Apoplexia from apopletto, efflo. This effect may be produc'd (tho' it seldom is) from too great an accumulation of the electrical fire in the ventricles of the brain, but more commonly from a deficiency thereof—a great head—thick neck—corpulence—contraction of the vessels—osseous protuberances within the cranium—viscosity or acrimony of the lymph—irregularity of the non-naturals—too liberal an use of narcotics—frequent ebriety—extravasated blood—inordinate venery, especially of persons in the decline of life—the affections of the mind—an acid gas—blows—bruises and mercurial vapors.

The *diagnostics*. Preceding the paroxysm, dimness of sight—loss of memory—a sudden and acute pain in the head—swelling of the jugulars—vertigo—causeless coldness of the extremities—supine indolence—drowsiness—oscitancy—tremblings—a strong pulse and redness in the face.

In the paroxysm, deprivation of all sense and motion—the eyes clos'd as if dead—snoring—an unequal interrupted respiration—insensibility.

The *prognostics*. The fourth degree is always fatal, because the conductors from the cerebellum, *viz.* the par vagum are affected—if the pulse is weak—respiration very difficult—the patient old—or has been in the same way before—loud snoring—cold sweat—and frothing at the mouth—mostly fatal—An Apoplexy often terminates in a Palsy—A strong pulse is a sign of recovery—if succeeding phlebotomy, the patient will certainly recover.

The *cure*. Let the person be laid with his head rais'd—If plethoric, bleed ad unc. xii. which presently relieves and removes the cause. Well might the father of physicians say that bleeding always cures or kills in an Apoplexy: he knew the fact by observation and from the plan of this treatise the cause is as evident—Emetics—vesicatories, particularly to the feet—cathartics—corroborants, &c.—In the fit, if cacoehymic, he shou'd be rubb'd with warm flannel or sp. vin. r. and instead of venae-section, use sternutatories. It is indeed a common, tho' ridiculous practise to use phlebotomy indiscriminately

criminally in fits of all sorts; whereas, their sole cause is often a deficiency of blood. These persons who are so busy with the lancet shou'd remember, that there is as yet no repeal of the sixth commandment. Vid. Epilepsy, No. 1.

1, ℞. Pulv. sternut. scrup. un.

Pip. long. gran. decem. F. pulv. in nares
infl.

2, ℞. Fol. nicot.

rut. ā man. un.

Colocynth.

Puleg. ā dr. un.

Sal. gemm. unc. dim. Coq. in aq. q. f.
ad unc. decem et F. enem. tep. injic.

3, ℞. Fol. fenn. unc. un.

Tamarind. unc. dim.

Rhabarb. dr. tres

Sal. succ. v. scrup. du. Macera in aq.
ebull. unc. duod. Colat. cap. unc. duas
ali-

aliquoties in die donec satis alvus responderit.

4, R. Sp. lavend. c.

arom. v. ā unc. un. F. gutt. Cap:
coch. minim. du. ter quaterve in die.

5, R. Zinzib. unc. du.

Milleped. unc. dimid.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.

nuc. m. bis terve in die.

6, R. Elleb. alb.

Afar. ā scrup. un.

Euphorb. gran. quinq. F. sternut.

7, R. Sp. lavend. c.

Ol. succ. ā unc. un. F. fot. pro cap. et
temp.

8, R. Sp. vin. camph.

Ol. tereb. ā unc. un. F. lotio pro ca-
pite.

9, \mathcal{R} . Tart. emet. gran. quinq.
Vitr. coerul. gran. tria
Merc. em. fl. gran. du. F. pulv. sta-
tim sum. absq. haust. ullius liqu. inter
operandum.

10, \mathcal{R} . Rad. val. fylv. unc. un.
Cinnab. antim.
Castor. \bar{a} dr. du.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.

11, \mathcal{R} . Conf. card. unc. un.
Cinnab. antim. dr. sex.
Spec. arom.
Castor. \bar{a} dr. du.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.

12, \mathcal{R} . Macropip.
Croc \bar{a} dr. un.
Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. du.
bis terve in die.

13, R. Rad. angel. Hisp. unc. un.

Zedoar. unc. dim.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

14, R. Cubeb. fefqui-dr.

Croci femi-dr

Ol. caryoph. q. f. F. pil. Cap. du. ter
in die.

15, R. Camphor. fefqui-dr.

Sulph. ant. pr. scrup. un.

Merc. em. fl. gran. decem.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. viginti quat. Cap.
duas m. et vesp.

PARA-

P A R A L Y S I S.

A Palsy is a laxity or immobility of a particular part, sometimes with a deprivation of the sense of feeling. If the whole side is affected, it is call'd Hemiplegia.

The *cause* is an electrical shock from some impediment to the course of the vital heat along the nerves from the cerebrum, medulla oblongata or spinal marrow, which lacerates the tunica cellularis of the muscles destin'd for voluntary motion: this *may* be occasion'd by a redundance, but more commonly by the opposite cause, a deficiency of the nervous influence.

The *diagnostics* are flaccidity of the parts—a deprivation of sensation in—or capacity of moving them—distortion of the muscles.

The *prognostics*. A partial Palsy in young persons is easily curable—in those that are old—or if universal—or succeeding an Apoplexy—or attended with a marasmus—dangerous

gerous—A fever or spontaneous diarrhoea are favorable symptoms.

The *cure*. The regimen must depend on the cause—If, as is generally the case, there is a laxity of the muscular fibre and weakness of the solids, let the spina dorsi be rub'd with warm flannel even to an inflammation or with No. 3.—a tight ligature on the part affected; if the leg, a strait stocking—give sap. Ven. in large quantities, and *ginger*—mercurials—keep the body open—vesicatories to the parts affected or the subsequent applications—the cold bath—chalybeate waters—Bath waters—emetics, particularly the dry vomit, No. 1. of Epilepsy, from which I have seen the most admirable effects.

1, R. Ol. tereb.

Sp. vin. c. $\frac{a}{2}$ unc. un.

sal. amm. unc. dim. F. linim. mane

et v. usurp.

2, R. Canthar. p. fef. unc.

Sp. vin. r. pond. un. Digero calide per
dies tres et F. fot.

3, R. Ol. succ. unc. tres. F. linim. cum quo
partes fricentur, ter in die, et spin. dorf.
manu calid.

4, R. Ungu. virid. unc. un.
Ol. succ. dr. tres
pip. femi-dr.
Euphorb. gran. novem. F. linim. m. et v.
ufurp.

5, R. Sem. sinap. unc. du.
Galang. min. unc. dim.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc.
jugl. ter in die.

6, R. Cassumun. ses-unc.
Spec. arom. unc. dim.
Millep. dr. du.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc.
m. ter in die.

7, ℞. Camphor. fefqui-dr.
Sulph. antim. pr.
Merc. em. fl. ā femi-dr.
Balf. Per: q. f. F. pil. xxxii. Cap. un.
m. et v.

8, ℞. Sp. v. camph. unc. tres
Aq. Hung. unc. du.
Aceti diftil.
Ol. succ. ā unc. dim.
caryoph. dr. un. F. fofus.

9, ℞. Sp. lavend. c.
Aq. Hung. ā unc. du.
Sp. fal. amm. unc. dim. F. embroc.

10, ℞. Pil. aromat. fefqui-dr.
merc. femi-dr. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. du.
m. et v.

11, ℞.

11, R. Balf. guaiac. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. coch.
 minim. ter in die.

Vid. Apoplexia.



H Y D R O P S.

H Y D R O P S.

A Dropsy is an extravasation of serum in the cavity of the abdomen or a stagnation of it in its vessels, whereby they are distended; which may happen in any part of the body as—the hydrocephalus—hydrops pectoris—ovariorum, &c. when the serum is lodg'd in little bladders, like a bunch of grapes, they are call'd Hydatides.

There are three sorts of this disorder.

Anasarca or Leucophlegmatia in which the lymph stagnates in the whole habit of the pinguedinous substance.

Tympanites, when the turgescence of the abdomen is owing to a rarefied vapor, ichor, or putrefaction; to be known by the tightness of the skin—the belly when struck sounding like a drum and no fluctuation of water to be felt: In this case the paracentesis is fatal, nothing issuing but pus.

Ascites, when the lymph is collected in the duplicature of the peritoneum or cavity of the abdomen. This is known by the quashing of water to be felt on pressure of the hypogastrium.

The *cause*. Whatever occasions a stagnation of the fluids in their vessels, the lymphatics to burst and the lymph to fall between the membranes, as acute diseases—tumors—schirri—hard drinking—stoppage of necessary evacuations—profuse bleeding, especially of the corpulent; by this mal-practice many fat persons are thrown into a dropsy.

The *diagnostics*. Swelling of the ancles and feet—afterwards of the abdomen—dyspnoea—thirst—heaviness—lassitude—torpor—costiveness—a slow hectic fever—leanness—little urine, crude or white—no sweat—anorexia.

The *prognostics*. If taken in time it is curable; or if the patient will maintain resolution enough to persist for one month in an obstinate and total abstinence from all liquids, excepting, the allowance of a lump of sugar soak'd in brandy, which dissolv'd gradually in the mouth will sooner appease

pease the intolerable ragings of thirst than copious draughts of water. I shou'd despair of none who wou'd comply with this method if they had not been yet tap'd; having seen so many recover from the worst stages of this disorder by that means.

But if attended with a teasing cough—difficult respiration—quick pulse—prostration of the strength—high colour'd urine, or total suppression of it—intolerable thirst and the patient will indulge it by drinking—abscesses—spots in the thighs—the body emaciated—the countenance pallid and of a cadaverous aspect—these are generally the harbingers of death.

The *cure* wholly consists in evacuating the waters that are gather'd and preventing their collection for the future. To this end conduce cathartics—diuretics—but above all diaphoretics—and then corroborants—astringents—and emetics, particularly the dry vomit, No. 1. of Epilep. For regimen and diet, vid. Phthisis, or Hypochondria.

From the subsequent sylloge the prudent practitioner may easily select what will sufficiently answer his warmest expectations. The prescription, No. 1. is a new method of evacuating the waters, which I have always found successful :

it

it is most eligible for the patient to lye between two blankets instead of sheets, and the quantity of water he will evacuate (without the least diminution of the vis vitae) by sweat, is beyond all belief.

☞ 1, R. Extr. theb.

Ipecac. ā gran. quatuor.

Merc. em. fl. gran. du. F. pulv. hor.
somm. fum. et pro re nata repet. bis terve
in hebdomada.

☞ 2, R. Vit. coerul.

Tart. emet. ā gr. du.

Merc. em. fl. gr. un. F. pulv. emet.

3, R. Gutt. gamand.

Crem. tart. ā scrup. un.

Croc. gran. decem.

Ol. caryoph. gut. quinq.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. octo pro dos. du.

4, R. Pil. arom. sesqui-dr.

Sulph. antim. pr.

Merc. em. fl. ā femi-dr.

Bals

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. triginta. Cap. un.
mane et v.

5, R. Balf. copaiv. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt:
xxv. sup. facch. bis in die.

6, R. Sp. nitr. dulc.
Tinct. canthar. ā unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. ter in die.

† 7, R. Ol. olivar. q. v. F. linim. cum quo inung.
regio umbil. m. et vesp.

8, R. Succ. expr. rad. irid. fl. unc. un.
Sacch. alb. q. v. F. haust. bis terve in
die fum.

9, R. Pulv. e bol. c. cum op. dr. tres
Vitr. coerul. gran. quinq. F. pulv. sex:
Cap. un, bis in die.

10, ℞. Succ. cinar. depur. unc. sept.
Aq. raph. c. unc. tres. F. Mist. Cap.
coch. quat. ter in die.

11, ℞. G. guiac.
Scamm. ā femi-dr.
Rad. jal. gr. quindec.
Vitell. ov. q. f.
Aq. pur. unc. du. F. haust. altern. dieb.
vel pro ratione virium repet.

✕ † 12, ℞. Ocul. cancr. unc. un.
Rhabarb. unc. dim.
Cinnab. antim. dr. du.
Croci dr. un.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. mosch. bis terve in die.

13, ℞. Fab. Ignat. dr. du.
Ol. caryoph. gut. decem.

Balf.

H Y D R O P S.

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Bals. Per. q. s. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres.
ter in die.

† These are peculiarly serviceable in the Anasarca.



ICTERUS.

I C T E R U S.

THE Jaundice is a copious effusion of the bilious fluid throughout the whole habit of the body.

The *cause* is commonly owing to an obstruction of the bile, from viscidities or calculous concretions in the biliary duct or liver itself—a schirrus of the liver—or too profuse secretion of the bile.

The *diagnostics*. From an overflowing of the bile—a yellow color in the whole skin, especially in the tunica albuginea of the eyes—a bad appetite—thirst—bitter taste in the mouth—bilious vomiting—listlessness—itchings of the skin—the urine intensely yellow—the fœces yellow.

From an obstruction of the bile—the body black—costiveness—the fœces white or cineritious—nidorous eructations.

The *prognostics*. If recent, it is easily cur'd—but if inveterate, with difficulty—A black turbid urine indicates the profligation of the disease—the yellower the easier—the blacker the

the harder to be cur'd—from a schirrus in the liver—calculi in the vesica fellea—or if inflations of the hypochondres supervene—incurable—In a state of pregnancy, it is of little consequence; parturition cures it.

The *cure*. Begin with an emetic, if there is no reason to suspect a calculus in the gall-bladder; if there is, a cathartic wou'd be safer or the clyster, No. 2.—Avoid chalybeates at first or an incurable schirrus of the liver will be the consequence—It is very rarely attended with a plethora. See No. 1. of Epilepsy. For children.

1, R. Pulv. contr. c.

Rhabarb. ā gran. quinq.

Limat. fer.

Croc. ā gran. un. F. pulv. bis terve in die sumend.

2, R. Sapon. moll. unc. un.

Aq. com. unc. septem. F. enem.

3, R. Sap. Ven.

G. ammon. ā dr. un.

Scillar. semi-dr.

S f

Ol.

Ol. junip. q. f. F. pil. triginta duo Cap.
quatuor bis terve in die.

4, R. Sapon. Ven. fef-unc.
Limat. fer.
Rhabarb. ā unc. dim.
Crocī dr. du.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

5, R. Milleped. femi-dr.
Crem. tart. gran. decem.
Sal. fucc. v.
Fl. mart. ā gran. quinq.
Coccinel. gran. quatuor.
Aq. pur. fef-unc. F. haust. bis terve in
die fum.

6, R. Succ. expr, dent. leon. unc. un. F. haust.
ter in die fum.

7, R. Fab. Ignat. fefqui-dr.
Limat. fer. femi-dr.

Balf.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres.
m. et vesp.

8, R. Rub. tinct.

Curcum. ā unc. un.

Sem. bardan.

Rhabarb. ā fem-unc.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. m. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.

9, R. Pil. aromat. fefqui-dr.

Pip. long. femi-dr.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres.
mane et v.

10, R. Rhabarb. dr. du.

G. guaiac.

Limat. fer. ā scrup. du.

Camphor. femi-dr.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xlviii. Cap. tres.
mane et v.

11, R. Pil. gumm.

arom. ā dr. un.

Limat.

Limat. fer.

Croc. ā dr. dim.

Ol. junip. q. f. F. pil. triginta duo. Cap.
tres m. et vesp.

12, R. Pil. arom.

merc. ā dr. un.

Camphor. femi-dr.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. triginta duo:
Cap. du. m. et vesp.

13, R. G. guaiac.

Calomel.

Camphor. ā dr. un.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. quadraginta Cap.
du. m. et vesp.

14, R. Sapon. Ven. unc. un.

Extr. gent. unc. dim.

Pulv. ar. c.

Cinn. antim. ā dr. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. m. F. Elect. Cap.
qu. nuc. m. ter in die.

15, R. Sap. Ven. unc. un.

Extr. gent.

Bacc. laur. ā unc. dim.

Croci dr. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.



L U E S V E N E R E A.

A Clap is a flux of matter from the glands call'd lacunae situated in the internal parts of the pudenda in either sex. The fluid which oozes from these secretory glands in their natural state was design'd to lubricate the passage of the urethra and line it with a viscous mucus which shou'd sufficiently defend the extremities of the nerves from being irritated by the salts or acrimony of the urine. When this mucus is abraded and carried off by the attenuated discharge occasion'd by the venereal virus in lacerating their orifices, the urine causes an intolerably pungent, smarting, or burning sensation.

The *cause* of this disorder is owing to the infectious miasmata or acid virus, acquir'd by impure coition, which insinuate themselves into the minute mouths of the lacunae and consequently increase their diameter, from whence a copious running of thinner matter than usual must issue: Cowpers and the prostrate gland are sometimes affected.

This

This distemper is by no means a native of *Europe*, but was imported to *Naples* by *Columbus*, from *South America*, and spread thro' that city with prodigious rapidity. Somewhat more than a year after his return from his first voyage, the *French* army sat down before *Naples* in the year 1494; the *Neapolitans* were in great want of provisions and thought it necessary to discard the most useless persons from within their walls, amongst these were the courtezans who were receiv'd by the *French* with a politesse peculiar to that nation: the horrible ravages this disorder made in the army oblig'd them to raise the siege, upon which account it obtain'd the name of the *French* Disease, and will for ever retain it, notwithstanding the umbrage *France* has taken at, and the repeated efforts she has made to shake off the opprobrium.

It was then a new disorder, and was certainly never known in *Europe* before; for whatever has been advanc'd to the contrary might be easily refuted: the physicians were puzzled, the people were alarm'd; it was suppos'd to be equally infectious and fatal, as the pestilence; neither monasteries or nunneries were exempt from it, nor even the holy fathers of the conclave: it was to be catch'd by being in the same room with an infected person, but thank God, it is grown so much milder

milder now, that it cannot be taken without contact: such was the deplorable situation of affairs, that thousands were deserted and left to rot away without the least assistance.

But it being foreign to my design to enter into the history of diseases, I shall only observe that there is no distemper better known at present, nor one that is with more certainty or greater facility to be cur'd, even in all its stages, and without that nauseous (tho' formerly reputed necessary) process of salivation.

The *diagnostics*. Three or four days after the infection is receiv'd the running comes down, with a titillating sensation—difficulty in making urine—smarting, or scalding—sometimes the corpora cavernosa of the penis are puff'd up like sponge, soft and of an astonishing bulk—the matter yellow—or green, which is the worst color that can be, because it shews an incipient gangrene—chordee—phymosis—paraphymosis—great pain when the penis is erected—frequent stimulations to venery—when the infection has crept up into the lymphatics and pass'd from them into the blood—a dry pox—buboes in the groin—chrysellines—shankers—swelling of the testicles

testicles—warts, mariscae, fici, rhagades, thymi, condylomata—blotches—green feedy excrescencies on the neck, breast or shoulders—ulcers in the head, eyes, nose or fauces—mortifications—nocturnal pains—tingling in the ears—gummi, nodes, tophs—a rash—scurf—crusts—scabs—caruncles and carnosities in the urethra—total suppression of the urine—bloody urine—atrophy—erratic pains in the sides—difficulty of breathing—clavus hystericus—softness and rottenness of the bones. *N. B.* This affection of the bones is more owing to the mercury that is us'd than to the venereal virus; thus we see the nose never falls 'till the salivation is at its height.

The *prognostics*. If the running is imprudently stop'd before the infection is totally extirpated, a confirm'd pox is the consequence—as it often is from the use of cathartics, the natural elasticity or springyness of the fibres squeezing the infection into the blood, after the irritation—The miasmata will sometimes float about in the fluids for some months before there is any appearance of those dreadful consequences which sooner or later, will in good earnest take place—It is easily cur'd by due care and proper med'cines—with less difficulty in men than women.

The old method of a calomel bolus at night and a purge next morning is justly exploded, tearing the constitution to pieces and at best precarious, often fallacious in its consequences.

Salivation is never necessary in the worst cases. When eruptions, ulcers, &c. indicate a confirm'd pox, 'tis ridiculous and absurd to melt those salts down into the blood that they may be pass'd off by the salival glands, when nature points out the method whereby they ought to be expel'd; a proper liniment to open the pores and increase their diameter, will enable her to throw 'em off by perspiration, vid. No. 19. Salivation is only the effect of an alteration made in the fluids, which alteration is as easily made without it; neither will it always succeed: I've known many who have been salivated four times without success and yet found no difficulty in curing the same persons afterwards, by much milder methods.

The *cure*. No regimen is necessary, nor are the consequences of an inflammation to be fear'd. I have seen numbers who have been drunk every night 'till the cure was completed. Bleeding and purging are useless. In a clap the following method is I believe the most safe, certain, expeditious

tious and radical that is in the power of medicine, as I've experienc'd in thousands of instances.

(\mathfrak{L} 1, R. Unguent. coerul. f. unc. un. Utitor qu.
nuc. hisp. m. et vesp.—ad. urethr. peri-
naeum—vaginam et partes circumjacen-
tes.

\mathfrak{L} 2, R. G. feneg. unc. du.
Cinn. fact. dr. du.
Ol. fassufr. dr. un.
Bals. copaiv. unc. un. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis in die.)

3, R. Aethiop. min.
G. arab. $\frac{a}{a}$ unc. un.
Ol. fassufr. dr. un.
Sal. nitr. fem-unc.
Bals. copaiv. unc. un. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

4, R. Merc. c. f. gran. quinq.
Sp. nitr. d. unc. un.
vin. Gall. unc. septem.

Syr. balsam. unc. un. F. Mist. Cap. coch.
un. m. et vesp.

5, R. Merc. c. f. gran. decem Solve in
Sp. nitr. d. unc. dim.
lavend. c. fem-unc. F. gutt. Cap. gut.
viginti m. et v. in aq.—sup. facch.—vel
in sp. vin. Gall.

An Injection of oil of olives warm twice a day will often
cure alone, always expedite it: it is the only injection I wou'd
recommend.

Inflammations of the penis. If plethoric, you may bleed,
and apply a cataplasm of bread and milk—or bathe often
with warm milk, using, No. 1, and 2.

Chrystallines need only be snip'd and the acrid lymph eva-
cuated; heal with, No. 6.

6, R. Unguent. e gum. el. unc. dim.
Merc. c. rub. dr. un. F. unguent.

Buboes,

Buboes, if soft and flabby or white disperse by, No. 4 or 5 and 1, or the following,

☞ 7, ℞. Unguent. coerul. f. unc. un.
Ol. succ. dr. un. F. linim.

If red, angry, hard, &c. ripen with the abovemention'd poultice, apply the lunar caustic, and dress with, No. 6. They may be kept open with a pea, like an issue, as long as is thought necessary.

Shankers. Use, No. 1, or 7. or touch with a pencil dip'd in sp. vitr. f. or in the following,

8, ℞. Merc. c. f. dr. un.
Aq. calc. unc. un. F. Mist.

Warts cut off and apply a caustic; but if that is importunately objected against, use No. 9.

☞ 9, ℞. Unguent simp. unc. un.
Sulph. precip. dr. du.
Merc. pr. alb.

Sal. tart. ā dr. un. F. linim. bis terve in
die applic.

Caruncles try to break with a wax candle: if that don't
succeed, with an arm'd probe; apply No. 10. using No. 1.
externally.

Carnosities. The use of No. 1, or 7. without side of
the urethra, and No. 10. within it, or No. 11.

10, ℞. Ungu. r. defic. dr. du.

aegypt.

Merc. c. r. ā sesquidr.

emet. fl. dr. un.

Camphor. semi-dr. F. linim.

11, ℞. Unguent. e gum. el.

Merc. c. r. ā sem-unc.

Lixiv. tart. q. f. F. linim. molle.

Crusts, scabs, blotches and ulcers in the throat, No. 5
or 16, 12 and 13.

12, R. Cinnab. fact. scrup. du.

Thuris scrup. un.

Camphor. gran. septem. F. suffim.

Sprinkle a little of this powder on a hot heater and let the fumes be receiv'd into the fauces by means of an inverted funnel.

13, R. Tinct. ros. libr. dim.

Mell. desp. unc. un.

Acet. dist.

Mel. aegypt. a sem-unc. F. garg.

A swell'd testicle. The foremention'd cataplasm, No. 14 and 15. the warm bath will hasten it's removal.

14, R. Merc. em. fl. gran. sept.

Vitr. coerul. gran. un. F. pulv.

15, R. Extr. cathart. scrup. un.

Pil. mercur. gran. decem. F. bol.

A Confirm'd Pox.

16, \mathfrak{R} . Camphor. dr. du.
Sulph. antim. pr. scrup. du.
Merc. em. fl. scrup. un.
Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. quadraginta. Cap.
duas m. et vesp.

17, \mathfrak{R} . Pil. merc. dr. un.
Sulph. antim. pr.
Camphor. \bar{a} scrup. du.
Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. un.
m. et v.

18, \mathfrak{R} . Camphor. dr. du.
Extr. theb.
Merc. calc. \bar{a} femi-dr.
Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. triginta duo. Cap.
un. vel du. omn. noct.

Cuticular eruptions. Let No. 19. be rub'd well over them morning and night, and they will soon vanish.

19, \mathfrak{R} .

☞ 19, R. Ungu. simp. unc. un.
 Sulph. precip. dr. du.
 Merc. pr. alb. scrup. du.
 Ol. fassafr. gutt. viginti.
 Sal. tart. dr. un. F. linim.

20, R. Merc. c. f. gran. quinq.
 Julep. e camph. unc. octo. F. Mist. Cap.
 coch. un. m. et v.

☞ 21, R. Merc. c. f. gran. decem.
 Sp. nitr. d. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt:
 x, xv, vel xx, bis in die.

With No. 21. I cur'd a person who had taken two grains of sublimite every day for several weeks, to no purpose. The only secret is to give it in such a manner as to act beyond the primae viae, which cannot be the case when it runs off by stool. The sublimite manag'd in this manner, will answer all we can expect from it. *N. B.* Twenty five drops contain a quarter of a grain.

The farfa and china root *may* possess admirable virtues; but in a series of fair tryals I never cou'd find them out; however if a diet drink is approv'd of,

℞ 22, ℞. Ras. guaiac. unc. du.

sassafr. unc. un.

Extr. glychyrr. unc. dim.

Aq. pur. pond. du. Coque ad sesqui-pond.
et bibat totum omn. die.

In many similar cases, I have order'd a decoction of sarsaparilla for one, and the same quantity of water which had been boil'd, the same time (without any ingredient) to be taken by another; and must honestly confess I always found the effects exactly similar: in like manner the *China* root. I cannot therefore look upon their virtues, but as very suspicious. The above diet drink never deceived me.

A G L E E T.

A G L E E T.

A Gleet is the draining of matter from the urethra.

The *cause*. An ill-cur'd clap—salivation—profuse venery—a strain—laxity of the fibres.

The *diagnostics*. At going to stool the discharge of matter in color and consistence like the white of an egg—the color of what constantly oozes sometimes brown and sometimes yellow, which it may be, without any remaining infection, if of long standing—heat of urine, from the abrasion of the mucus—indifference to coition—pain in the loins—weakness—hanging down of the testicles—atrophy.

The *prognostics*. If white and ropy—or flocci appear in the urine, it is easily cur'd—if of long standing, it requires more time—on the whole I never met with any case so obstinate as not to yield to some of the subsequent methods; amongst which the reader will meet with a new discovery of mine which never baulk'd my expectations.

The *cure*. The patient shou'd abstain from all vegetables, acids and sugar, if the case be inveterate—all fermented liquors (excepting metheglin)—fruit of all sorts—carrots and nuts.

The regimen most proper is as follows—rising early in the morning—gentle exercise—the cold bath—any animal food, particularly pork—partridges—pigeons—growse—flat fish—shell fish—eggs—milk—meat broths—jellies—madeira wine—spirits diluted with water—detergents—astringents—corroborants—emollients—fotus—injections—the dry vomit, No. 1. of Epilep. Isinglass chew'd (and the saliva swallow'd) to half an ounce a day, is an excellent auxiliary.

✧ 1, R. G. feneg. unc. du.

Oliban. dr. du.

Bals. copaiv. unc. un. F. Elect. Cap.
qu. nuc. cast. m. et vesp.

2, R. Cort. Per. ses-unc.

Oliban. unc. dim.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.

✧ 3, R.

- ✠ 3, R. Fab. Ignat.
Oliban. ā dr. un.
Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres
bis terve in die.
- 4, R. Ter. jap. fefqui-dr.
Sacch. Sat. femi-dr.
Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres
bis terve in die.
- ✠ 5, R. Conf. ros. r. fef-unc.
Oliban. dr. du.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. jugl. ter quaterve in die.
- 6, R. Raf. guaiac. unc. du.
Ichthyocol. unc. un. Coq. in
Aq. calc. libr. du. ad fefqui-libr. Bibat.
dimidium omn. die.
- ✠ 7, R. Sacch. Sat. scrup. un.
Vitr. alb. gran. quind.
Sp. vin. r.

A G L E E T.

Aq. calc. ā unc. dim. F. inject. m. et
vesp. usurp. coch. minim.

8, R. Vit. coerul. scrup. un.

Aq. ebullient. unc. un. Solve in vase
cupreo et F. inject. Cap. etiam gt. x,
vel xv, bis in die.

9, R. Balf. Gileadenf. unc. dim. F. gutt. Cap.
gutt. viginti sup. sacch. bis in die.



DIAR-

D I A R R H O E A.

A Diarrhoea is an immoderate and too frequent a discharge of the excrements. If the matter excreted be undigested food, it is call'd a Lientery. If crude, of an ash color, or whitish, the Coeliac Passion. If the foeces are sufficiently digested and aqueous, a Diarrhoea.

The *cause* of a Lientery is whatever obtunds fermentation in the stomach, or irritates its fibres.

Coeliaca arises from an obstruction of the lacteals, or deficiency of bile.

A Diarrhoea, from a redundance of serum: this may be owing to consensus partium, as a humid cerebrum—balbution—dentition, &c.—from too large a quantity of food—a morbid quality—slipperiness of the intestines—laxity of their fibres—deficiency of heat in them—from an effort of nature to relieve herself.

The *diagnostics* in general appear from what has been said—bilious, black, slimy, viscid excrements—tenesmus—spu-
mous,

mous, greasy or aqueous dejections—a low, quick, depress'd and ticking pulse—anorexia—faintness—lassitude—prostration of the vis vitæ—frequent gripings—borborygmi—an emaciated habit.

The *prognostics*. If of long duration, it weakens, excoriates or inflames the viscera; from whence arise—debility—dysentery—atrophy—inspissation of the fluids—laxity of the solids, &c.—Critical evacuations, without much pain are salutary and not to be check'd, for they only expel from the body a noxious saburra or morbid colluvies—In a long continued series of moist weather, epidemical, from the exhaustion of the vital heat—In old age dangerous—supervening a Peripneumony or Pleurisy, (*Hippocrates* justly observes) threatening—bad, says the same author, if very aqueous, white, yellow or frothy—worse, if black, livid, little and glutinous.

The *cure*. Let the patient be remov'd to a clear dry air—use exercise, particularly riding on horseback—the cold bath—animal food—broths—sago—jellies—for common drink, decoctum album—clysters—opiates—astringents—the dry vomit, No. 1. of Epil.

Begin

Begin with an emetic of a scruple of ipecac. with a grain and half of blue vitriol—then a lenient eccoprotic—after which, if the pain is very vehement, an anodyne.

1, R. Rhabarb. scrup. du.

Nuc. mosch. gran. quindéc.

Sal. absinth. gran. decem.

Syr. e spin. c. q. f. F. bol.

2, R. Pulv. e bol. c. cum op. dr. du.

Nuc. m. tost.

Mastic. ā dr. un. F. pulv. sex. Cap. un.

hor. sext. vel octav. superbib. coch.

quat. sequ. mist.

3, R. Julep. e ciet. unc. sept.

Aq. cinnam. f. unc. idu. F. Mist. pro

pulv.

4, R. Mastic.

Myrrh. ā sesqui-dr.

Castor. dr. un.

Ipecac.

Camph. ā femi-dr.

Ol. junip. q. f. F. pil. lx. Cap. tres
m. et v.

5, R. Amyli fefqui-dr. Coq. in

Aq. pur. unc. sex.

Ol. oliv. unc. un.

Tinct. theb .dr. du. F. Enem. tep. in-
jic.

6, R. Flor. balauft. dr. du.

Cort. gran.

querc. a dr. un. Coq. in

Julep. e cret. unc. dec. ad fept.

Elect. e fcord. unc. dim. F. Enem.

7, R. Pulv. e fucc. c. fcrup. du.

contr. c. fcrup. un.

Sal. fucc. v. gran. quinq.

Mart. gran. tria

Aq. pur. fef-unc. F. hauf. hor. fomn.
fum.

8, R. Jufcul. ovin. unc. fept.

Balf. Locat. fef-unc.

Sev. ovin. unc. dim.

Vitell. ov. No. 2. F. Enem.

9, R. Conf. ros. r. fef-unc.

Pulv. e bol. c. dr. du.

Syr. e mec. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc.
m. ter quaterve in die.

10, R. Terr. jap. unc. un.

Mastic. dr. du.

Album. ov. No. tria

Sacch. alb. unc. dim.

Ol. tereb. fefqui-dr.

Syr. e mecon. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.

11, R. Conf. ros. r. fef-unc.

Sigil. Solom. fem-unc.

Ol. nuc. m.

caryoph. ā femi-dr.

cinn. gutt. viginti

Syr. e mecon. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.

- 12, R. Conf. ros. r. fef-unc.
Rhabarb. dr. du.
Syr. e cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. mosch. ter in die.
- 13, R. Tinct. ter. jap. dr. sex.
Sp. lavend. c. dr. du. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. ad libit.
- 14, R. Cort. Per. fef-unc.
Spec. arom. dr. tres
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.
- 15, R. Rhabarb.
Ocul. cancr. ā dr. du. F. pulv. sex. Cap.
un. m. et vesp.

D Y S E N T E R I A.

A Dyfentery is a flux of blood from the bowels.

The *cause*. An acrid blood—erofion of the intefines—abrafiion of their mucus—fomewhat acrimonious eaten or drank—hypercatharfes.

The *diagnostics* are bloody dejections—with films—pieces of flefh—phlegm—bile—pus—tormina in the bowels and ftomach—tenefmus—Hippocratic countenance.

The *prognostics*. If imprudently ftop'd, it is productive of the worft confequences, if attended with a hiccough—fyncopes—or in old perfons, dangerous—from a gangrene or fchirrus of the intefines, fatal.

The *cure*. For diet, fee diarrhoea. The exprefs'd juice of folanum lethale is faid to be a fpecific for this diforder; fo alfo the buds of birch, q. v. in conferve of red rofes, but I believe that conferve will do as well alone: I've feen many inftances wherein it has fucceeded here and in diarrhoeas

without any auxiliary, when taken to the quantity of two or three ounces in a day.

1, R. Conf. ros. r. unc. quat.

Bals. copaiv. unc. dim. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. omn. hor. vel ad libit.

2, R. G. feneg. unc. du. Solve in

Aq. ebullient. libr. un.

Sacch. alb. q. v. F. Mist. de qua bib.
ad libit.

3, R. Papyr. albiss. chart. du. in frustul. lacer.

Lactis nov. sesqui-pond. coq. per semi-hor.
et cola. Bib. unc. quat. tert. hor.

4, R. Cort. Per. ses-unc.

Rad. torment. dr. du.

Syr. e cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die.

5, R. G. feneg. unc. du.

Sp. cet. unc. dim.

Bals. cop. unc. un. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

6, R.

6, \mathfrak{R} . Pulv. e succ. c. scrup. du. F. pulv. pro
re nata sum.

7, \mathfrak{R} . Pulv. e bol. c. cum op. scrup. du. F.
pulv. omn. noct. sum.

Vid. Diarrh.



CHOLERA

CHOLERA MORBUS.

THE Cholera Morbus is a colicky disorder, always accompany'd with vomiting and purging.

The *cause* is an acrid bile; which may be so render'd by—eating more than can be digested—too copious draughts of cold water—continuing too long in the cold bath—a deficient secretion of the pancreatic juice—profuse evacuations—feeding voraciously on fruit.

The *diagnostics*. It is most common in autumn—retchings—nausea—purgings—spasms—contractions of the hands and feet—bitterness in the mouth—greeness of what is ejected and dejected—sometimes blackness—tremors—cold sweats—facies Hippocratica.

The *prognostics*. If the inclination to go to stool disappears first, it is a good symptom—Syncope—a dicrotic or rebounding pulse—proclivity to evacuate superseded by faint—

faintness—tumor at the pit of the stomach, forebode great danger—in antient persons, death.

The *cure*. Give plentifully of thin broths to promote the vomiting, and the custom is not yet laid aside of administ'ring a gentle puke, but it seems to me needless—broth also in clysters, or No. 2.—a decoction of a crust or toasted bread—opiates, Vid. Coli Dolor and Vomiting.

1, ℞. Camph. scrup. un.

Tinct. theb. dr. du.

Ol. nuc. mosch.

caryoph. ā gutt. viginti. F. Mist.

Inting. gossyp. scrup. un. et cord. re-
gion. applic.

2, ℞. Sem. papav. alb.

cucum. ā sem-unc. Coq. in aq.

com. unc. decem ad sept.

Ol. lilior. unc. tres

Sal. nitr. scrup. quat.

Sacch. Sat. semi-dr. F. Enem.

℞ 3, ℞. Calc. antim.

Rhabarb. ā scrup. un.

Extr. theb. gran. du.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bolus.



TENES-

T E N E S M U S.

A Tenesmus is a continual desire of going to stool, without voiding any thing more than an acrid mucus. The part affected is the rectum, or its sphincter.

The *cause*. A laxity of the fibres—spasmodic constriction—or paralytic affection of the sphincter ani—abrasion of the mucus of—ulcer—or acrid irritating fluid, in the rectum—haemorrhoides—worms—stone—diarrhoea—dysentery.

The *diagnostics*. A pungent pain in, or about the rectum—frequent inclinations to stool, without evacuations correspondent to the desires—violent straining; and nothing coming away but a viscid or bloody mucus—faintness.

The *prognostics*. If idiopathic and the patient not subject to a prolapsus ani, it is by no means formidable—If from an ulcer in the rectum—or symptomatic in a diarrhoea or dysentery, or attended with syncope; it forebodes some danger and requires timely assistance.

The *cure*. Use emollient fomentations and clysters—an easy position—and let the body be kept as still as possible—opiates. Vid. Diarrh. et Dyfent.

1, R. G. feneg. unc. un. Solve in
Ser. lact. unc. sept.
Tinct. theb. dr. du. F. Enem.

2, R. Lact. nov. unc. quinq.
Ol. olivar. unc. du.
Tinct. theb. dr. du. F. Enem.

3, R. Vin. mont. unc. quinq.
Balf. cop. (v. o. q. f. fol.) unc. dim.
Ol. succ. dr. un. F. Enem.

4, R. Flor. sulph.
Rhabarb. ā scrup. un.
Extr. theb. gran. du.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol.

5, R.

- 5, R. Sp. cet. semi-dr.
Rhabarb. scrup. un.
Extr. theb. gran. du.
Syr. e mecon. q. f. E. bol.



D d d

H A E M O R.

H A E M O R R H O I D E S.

TH E Piles are a painful and sometimes periodical tumor in the lower part of the rectum—sometimes discharging blood, then call'd the bleeding piles; otherwise the blind piles—according to their size and shape also call'd *verrucal*, *uvul*, *moral*, or *vesical*.

The *cause*. A plethora—cacochymy—violent exercise, particularly hard riding—neglect of usual evacuations—laborious efforts in parturition—costiveness—straining at stool.

The *diagnostics*. Swelling of the anus—great pain at going to stool—the voiding of blood—sensation of pungency, heat or weight in the anus.

The *prognostics*. They sometimes inflame and grow gangrenous, or ulcerous and bring on a fistula—if they continue long without being resolv'd, they are extremely troublesome and even render life burthensome—if they happen periodically and are always attended with a discharge of blood,
they

they are salutary critical evacuations, and ought not be check'd, unless the bleeding is very profuse and occasions faintness, weakness, &c.

The *cure*. Attention must be paid to the cause from which they spring: if from a plethora, bleed and order a diluting sparing regimen, with the liberal use of fruit, vegetables, cucumbers and such like; but if they are found in a cacochymic habit, it is needless to say all these things shou'd be avoided and what is easy of digestion propos'd. *Note*, The things that digest soonest and afford the most laudable nutriment are milk, eggs, partridge—chicken—shell-fish—jellies—animal food of all sorts, particularly pork. There is no vegetable digests so soon as animal substance, not even bread (as I've found by experiment) so soon as the bones of pigeons. From whence it appears that nature never design'd a vegetable diet for mankind, and that Dr. *Cheyne* in his recommendation of it to hypochondriacs and in the gout has done infinite mischief, tho' indeed he publickly recanted what he wrote before he died, and acknowledg'd himself deceiv'd.

But

But to return, use fomentations—liniments—astringents—sulphureous med'cines—attenuants—resolvents and opiates.

1, R. Ol. succ. unc. un. F. linim. cum. quo
soepe tang. partes.

2, R. Vitell. ov. No. du.
Ol. succ. dr. un. F. catapl.

3, R. Sp. vin. altiss. r. unc. un. F. linim.

4, R. Aq. calc. unc. quinq.
Tinct. theb. unc. dim. F. fots soepe
usurp.

5, R. Sp. vin. camph. unc. un.
lavend. c. sem-unc. F. linim.

6, R. Unguent. de alth. unc. un.
Extr. theb. gran. quinq. F. unguent.

7, R.

7, ℞. Flor. sulph. unc. un.

Sal. absinth.

nit. ā dr. du.

Milleped. fefqui-dr.

Mellis q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc. m.
bis terve in die.

8, ℞. Aethiop. min. fef-unc.

Mellis q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc. m.
bis terve in die.

9, ℞. Succ. expr. millefol.

plantag, ā unc. quinq.

Sacch. alb. q. v. F. Mist. Cap. coch.
quat. bis terve in die.

10, ℞. Pulv. e bol. c. cum op. fefqui-dr.

Oliban. femi-dr.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres
mane et v.

II, R. Elect. lenit. unc. un.

Sulph. precip. dr. sex.

Syr. e spin. cerv. q. s. F. Elect. Cap.

qu. nuc. m. mane et v.



C A R D I A L G I A.

THE Heart-burn is a painful sensation of heat or sourness about the left orifice of the stomach (call'd cardia) from whence it's name.

The *cause* is an acrimonious acid arising from fermentation in the stomach, the corrosive steams of which affect the plexus of nerves in its upper orifice.

The *diagnostics*. Acid eructations—a hot burning pain above the scrobiculus cordis—an involuntary flux of serum from the eyes—nausea—vomiting soon after meals, of a greasy inflammable pituita.

The *prognostics*. It is never dangerous but extremely troublesome, especially after riding or smoaking—if constitutional, it is sometimes tedious to eradicate, tho' always curable, by proper means—if suffer'd to continue long, it may occasion a cephalalgia or vertigo.

The

The *cure*. The spasmodic or rheumatic pain in the stomach requires aromatic heating medicines, the volatile tincture of guaiacum and opiates.

The gout in the stomach demands the use of spirits, madiera wine, guaiacine balsam, &c.

Periodical pains are remov'd by the bark, but if they yield not to that, the dry vomit, No. 1. of Epilep. will always succeed.

Whatever ferments in the stomach is to be avoided, as vegetables—fruit—sugar—vinous and malt liquors and *all* that have not pass'd the state of fermentation. *Note*, madiera wine is the only one which will not ferment in the stomach at all. The diet shou'd be of alkalious substances as animal food—broths—jellies, &c.

The cure may be perfected by the occasional use of the *tabellae cardialgicae*—oyster-shells—bole—terra Lemnia—red coral—crabs-eyes—egg-shells—burnt harts-horn—crabs-claws—liquorice—chalk—lime-stones, which are the strongest of all alkalis—oils of nutmegs, cloves and cinnamon.

☞ 1, R. G. feneg. unc. du.

Sal. absinth. dr. tres

Ap. pur. fefqui-pond.

cinnam. f. unc. quat.

Sacch. alb. q. v. Solve gum. in aq. dein

adde fal. abs. et F. Mist. Cap. coch.

iv. m. et v. vel pro re nata.

2, R. Lixiv. tart. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.
xxx ter quaterve in die.

☞ 3, R. Vin. aloet alc. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. ter in die.

4, R. Ipecac. scrup. un.

Vitr. coerul. gran. un. F. pulv. emet.

5, R. Tinct. sac. unc. du.

Aq. cinnam. f. unc. dim. F. haust. cath.

6, R. Pil. Ruff. dr. du. F. pil. xxiv. Cap.
du. mane et v.

7, R. Test. ovar. dr. du.

G. tragac. fefqui-dr.

F f f

Croci.

Croci femi-dr. F. pulv. sex. Cap. un. bis
terve in die.

8, \mathfrak{R} . Julep. e cret. unc. sept.
Vin. aloet. alc. unc. un. F. Mist. Cap.
coch. tria m. et vesp.

9, \mathfrak{R} . Test. ostrear. unc. un.
Extr. glychyrr.
Bol. Gall. ā dr. du.
Ol. nuc. m. gutt. viginti
Muc. g. trag. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter quaterve in die.

C O L I D O L O R.

THE Colic is a severe pain in the belly, affecting the epigastrium or hypochondres. The part affected is the gut colon.

The *cause* is distention from flatulencies—acid gas—or irritation of the villous coat of that intestine—crudities—costiveness—ruptures—solutio continui—acrimony of the bile, then call'd the Bilious Colic.

The *diagnostics*. A violent pain in the abdomen—one while affecting the whole; another, determin'd to one point—sometimes shifting from place to place—sometimes fix'd, while the belly swells as tho' it wou'd burst—The patient is costive, makes but little urine—vomiting—a fever—and strong pulse in the abdomen are generally its concomitants—rugitus, or rolling noise in the intestines—the pain always vehement and tense.

In the Bilious Colic, porraceous or greenish matter is ejected, with nidorous eructations—the fever more—the thirst intense.

The Colica Pictonum infests the hands and feet, for which thirty or forty drops of balsam of *Peru*, often repeated, has been found a certain and necessary remedy.

The Hysteric Colic is rarely dangerous. Vid. Hysteria.

The Stone Colic must be treated according to its cause. Vid. The Stone.

The *prognostics*. If the pain is mild, without any of the subsequent symptoms, it is easily carried off;—or if it intermits and the body is open—But if fix'd, with no passage downwards—intolerable restlessness—vomiting—fainting—hiccoughs—cold sweats—and delirium, there is no small danger—It frequently terminates in a palsy—jaundice—epilepsy—or dropfy—owing to an inflammation of the bowels and the pain suddenly goes off, fatal; for the parts are then sphacelated.

The

The *cure*. A warm regimen seems most eligible, the fever being only symptomatic, and when the cause is remov'd will cease of course. In general phlebotomy is unnecessary and trifling, and often superinduces much worse disorders. Clysters are peculiarly serviceable, because they expedite a discharge by stool. Cathartics must not be omitted—opiates—femi-cupia.

In the Bilious Colic a mild emetic—clysters—anodynes and venae-section, if plethoric.

In the Hysterical Colic, cordials—diaphoretics—anti-hysterics—clysters and chalybeates.

In the Stone Colic, carminatives are of little service. Regard must be paid to it's original cause. Vid. Nephre.

In the Flatulent Colic, begin with a clyster ; if attended with a fever and inflammation, and the patient be plethoric draw off six or seven ounces of blood.

☞ 1, ℞. Balf. cop. (v. o. q. f. fol.) unc. dim.
Vin. mont. unc. sex.
Ol. lini unc. du.
fucc. dr. du.
Extr. theb. gran. quinq. F. Enem.

2, ℞. Decoct. com. pro clyst. unc. sex.
Ol. olivar. unc. du.
Elect. lenit. unc. un.
Sacch. rub. dr. du. F. Enem.

☞ 3, ℞. Extr. cathart. scrup. du.
theb.
Merc. calcin. ā gran. du.
Balf. Per. q. f. F. bol. statim. fum.

4, ℞. Tinct. sac. unc. du. et sem.
Syr. e spin. c. unc. dim.
Tinct. theb. gutt. triginta.
Sal. fucc. v. gran. sept. F. haust. statim
fum.

5, \mathcal{R} . Tinct. fenn. unc. du. et fem.

Syr. e ros. fol. unc. dim.

Sal. succ. v. gran. sept. F. haust.

6, \mathcal{R} . Sp. facch. ard. fef-unc.

Pissil. Indic. fem-unc. F. haust.

7, \mathcal{R} . Sp. cet. dr. un.

Castor. gran. decem.

Pip. long. gran. quinq.

Ol. anis. gutt. decem.

junip. gutt. sept.

Syr. e spin. c. q. f. F. bol. statim sum.

superbib. haust. sequ.

8, \mathcal{R} . Tinct. fenn. fef-unc.

Syr. e spin. c.

Ol. olivar. \bar{a} fem-unc. F. haust.

9, \mathcal{R} . Rhabarb. dr. tres

Magnes. alb. dr. un. F. pulv. sex. Cap.

un. omn. hor.

10, R. Extr. cathart. semi-dr.
Pil. merc. gran. quinq.
Ol. carui gutt. tres. F. bol. statim. sum.
postea. spat. hor. un. sequ. haust.
bibat.

11, R. Conf. card.
Castor. ā scrup. un.
Aq. pur. ses-unc.
Tinct. theb. gutt. quadraginta, F. haust.

12, R. Phil. Lond.
Bacc. laur. ā semi-dr.
Sap. Cast. gran. quindec.
Sem. cardam. gran. sept.
Ol. junip. gutt. quinq.
Syr. e mecon. q. f. F. bol.

13, R. Rad. ang. Hisp. unc. un.
Flor. cham. unc. dim.
Cardam. dr. tres

Pip.

Pip. long. dr. un.

Ol. carui gutt. septuaginta

Syr. zinzib. q. s. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc.
m. pro re nata.

Vid. Flat.



P A S S I O I L I A C A.

THE Iliac Passion is when the peristaltic motion of the intestines is inverted, so that nothing can pass downwards. It is also call'd Volvulus & Miserere mei.

The *cause*. It is owing to the ingress of a superior part of an intestine into a lower—and e contra—induration of scybals in the rectum—vomiting—irritation—a rupture.

The *diagnostics*. A most acute pain in the small—sometimes in the large guts—especially about the umbilical region—above it, a tumor—difficulty in making urine—the anus impervious, not even admitting the bigness of a needle—it comes on slowly, while the belly hardens and swells—vehement straining—ejection of the excrements by the mouth—difficult respiration—cold sweats—hiccoughs—frigidity of the extremities—syncope—subfultus tendinum—ideotcy.

The *prognostics*. It is the most disagreeable disorder to attend of any I know, especially by those of humane sensations.

fations. In old persons, fatal—hiccoughs and convulsions are the fore-runners of death—if the pain suddenly vanishes, it is a certain sign of a mortification begun.

The *cure*. If from a hernia, in the first place reduce the intestine—if the strength will permit, a little blood may be taken away—the warm bath—if possible, inject a clyster of tobacco smoke; it is an *Herculean* remedy, then No. 1. Some give four or five ounces of argentum vivum, or even half a pound for a dose; if voided by stool the patient will recover; if not, it expedites his end—For several nights after recovery, a paregoric is necessary.

1, R. Ol. oliv. unc. sept.

Colocynth. dr. un. Coq. et F. Enem.

2, R. Tinct. sac. unc. du.

Ol. oliv.

Aceti

Syr. e mec. \bar{a} fem-unc.

Sp. cet. dr. du. F. haust. tert. hor. fum.

3, \mathfrak{R} . Sal. absinth. femi-dr.

Ol. caryoph. (facch. q. f. trit.) gut. du.

Succ. limon.

Aq. cinnam. f. ā unc. un.

Tinct. theb. gutt. quadrag. F. haust. sext.
hor. fum.



LETHAR-

L E T H A R G U S.

A Lethargy is an involuntary drowsiness or perpetual propensity to sleep.

The *cause* is a deficiency of vital heat in the cerebrum—from foggy food—excess of pituita—using sleep after dinner—omitting accustom'd exercise—indolence.

The *diagnostics* are obvious from what has been said; to which may be added, a memory much impair'd.

The *prognostics*. In young persons, and invading in the summer time, it is easily cur'd—in the winter—attended with great prostration of the strength, dangerous—In old persons, and the urine white, incurable.

The *cure*. A clear dry air—the diet as in Hypochondria, which see—A bladder fill'd with warm water may be laid on the head—let it be rub'd with warm flannel—or the applications under Cephalalg.—touch the palate with a feather dip'd in boiling water—sternutatories—clysters—stimulants—aroma-

tics—vesicatories—emetics, particularly that of No. 1. under Epilep.

- 1, ℞. Galban. dr. du.
Rad. pyrethr.
Macropip.
Castor. ā sesqui-dr.
Bals. Per. q. s. F. empl. cap. ras. applic.
- 2, ℞. Rad. pyrethr. sem-unc.
Colocynth. scrup. du.
Tinct. cast.
Ol. succ. ā dr. du. F. Enem.
- 3, ℞. Sal. c. c. v. gran. quind.
succ. v. gran. sept.
Vin. Lisbon. unc. du.
Sacch. alb. sesqui-dr. F. haust.
Vid. Epilep. et Phren.

D O L O R A U R I U M.

PAIN in the ears is sometimes caus'd by the tooth-ach; if idiopathic, attended with tinnitus, apply plaisters of *Burgundy* pitch behind the ears—warm cataplasms—sternutatories—setons—cathartics—opiates, &c.

1, ℞. Mic. pan. nov.

Sem. cymin. ā dr. tres

Sp. cet. liquef. q. f. F. catapl. tepide
applic.

2, ℞. Ol. amygd. am. unc. dim.
anif.

fucc. ā gutt. viginti. F. gutt. in aur.
instill.

3, ℞. Pulv. sternut. scrup. un.

Flor. sulph.

Zinzib. ā gran. quinq. F. errhin. Cap.
paulul. in nares bis terve in die.

S U R-

S U R D I T A S.

DEAFNESS must be treated according to the primary disorder from which it arises, as Epilepsy—Lues—Fevers, &c.—The more cerumen is excreted the easier it is cur'd—Purging—diaphoretics—vesicatories—setons—fyrings—and sternutatories.

A tea spoonful of warm water pour'd into the ear and suffer'd to continue there for a minute or two, will sometimes produce very extraordinary and unexpected effects, especially if repeated twice or thrice a day for some weeks.

The common cause of Deafness is a deficient—too viscid a secretion—or constipation of the wax, from what is call'd catching cold.

I, R. Aq. ros-mar. unc. quinq.
 Sp. lavend. unc. du.
 Mellis unc. un.
 Sal. tart. dr. un. F. Inje&.

2, R. Ol. amygd. am. dr. du.

petrol.

cymin. ā gutt. tredecim.

Zibeth. gran. sept. F. gutt. Instill. gutt.

quinq. in aures m. et v.

3, R. Tinct. cast. sem-unc.

Ol. ror-mar. gutt. sept.

major. gutt. sex.

caryoph. gutt. quinq.

Salv. gutt. quat.

nuc. m. gutt. tres F. gutt. Instill.

gutt. quinq. m. et v.

4, R. Sp. lavend. c. dr. du.

Aq. Hung.

Tinct. cast. ā dr. un. F. guttul. tep. in-
still.

If an insect has penetrated into the ear beyond the reach of extraction, let it be kill'd by No. 5. drop'd warm into the ears.

5, \mathcal{R} . Elix. aloes sem-unc.
Ol. absinth. femi-dr.
fabin. gutt. viginti. F. gutt. quarum
usurp. septem vel decem.

6, \mathcal{R} . Ol. amygd. am.
castor. ā dr. du. F. gutt.

7, \mathcal{R} . Tinct. theb. unc. dim.
Balf. Per. dr. du.
Ol. cast. femi-dr. F. gutt.

ODON-

O D O N T A L G I A.

THE Tooth-ach is either owing to a tumor of the circumjacent muscles—gingivae—or caries of the medullary part of the tooth.

It is common in scorbutic habits, or those of weak solids. Opiates may be us'd internally, and when the pain is over all one side of the face, or when both maxillae are affected—a gargarism of brandy or vinegar, and outwardly warm oil. If the gums are much swell'd, apply leeches, or ripen with a warm cataplasm of figs: they are brought to suppuration more expeditiously by smoaking tobacco. Sternutatories—vesicatories—frequent applications of warm cloths—plaisters of pix. Burgund. A tea spoonful of tinct. theb. or brandy pour'd warm into the ear of the affected side—chewing mastich, if the teeth be loose.

I, R. Extr. theb.

Camph. ā gran. du.

Ol. caryoph.

pip. ā gutt. un. F. pila.

2, ℞. Aceti unc. un.

Tinct. myrrh.

Vin. rubr. ā dr. du. F. garg.

3, ℞. Aff. foetid.

Terr. jap. ā gran. du.

Camph. gran. un.

Ol. pip. q. f. F. pila.

4, ℞. Sp. vin. camph.

Tinct. myrrh. ā dr. du.

theb. unc. dim. F. Mist. sup.

mox. in dente ponend.

5, ℞. Pulv. sternut. scrup. un.

Fl. sulph.

Zinzib. ā gran. decem. F. errhin. cujus
attrahat paulul in narem dolori oppositam
et lecto se illico conjiciat.

B U L I M U S.

A Canine Appetite is so call'd from the voracity that attends it and a constant propensity to eat.

The *cause* is too quick a digestion—a too liberal use of acids—immoderate evacuations—worms.

The *diagnostic* is sufficiently obvious.

The *prognostics*. It is often succeeded by a Bulimia, that is, the same inclination to eat without the power; and when the patient eats he faints—a lientery—a cacochymy.

The *cure*. Let the patient feed on fat broths—use sweet wines—new beer—emetics, particularly the dry vomit, No. 1. of Epilep.—cathartics, particularly aloetics.

℞ I, ℞. Sev. ovin. unc. octo

Lact. nov. unc. quat. Liquefac et F. haust.
calide bibend. m. et vesp.

✠ 2, ℞. Aethiop. min.

Stann. ā dr. du. F. pulv. sex. Cap. un.
ter in die.

✠ 3, ℞. Aloes soc.

Fab. Ignat. ā dr. un.

Ol. absinth. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. du.
m. et vesp.



V O M I T -

V O M I T I N G.

VOMITING is a convulsive or inverted motion of the stomach.

The *cause* is irritation of the nerves at the left orifice, which may be by consent, as sailing, tickling the throat, &c. —or laxity of its muscular fibres.

The *diagnostic*. If idiopathic, no part is affected but the stomach.

The *prognostics*. It is often a critical expulsion of acrid morbid matter and shou'd then be promoted—If symptomatic, reference must be had to the primary disorder—if of more than two days continuance, and—always after eating, it ought to be remov'd, or it will terminate in an Anorexia, Marasmus, or paralytic affection of the stomach, &c.

The *cure*. A gentle emetic—If plethoric, bleed—anti-emetics—nervines—cardiacs—opiates—fetus—empl. stom.—ol. menth. &c. Vid. Cholera M. Coli do. &c. Flatus and Anorexia.

1, ℞. Sal. abfinth. scrup. du.
Succ. limon. unc. un.
Aq. cinnam. f. unc. dim. F. haust. pro
re nata repet.

2, ℞. Sem. cardam.
Bacc. laur. ā gran. decem
Extr. theb. gran. du.
Ol. cinnam.
menth. ā gutt. du.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bolus.

3, ℞. Sp. lavend. c. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. subinde.

S Y N-

S Y N C O P E.

F AINTING proceeds from an obstructed efflux of the nervous influence along the par vagum.

The *cause*. Weakness—anoxia—intense pain—hunger—thirst—profuse evacuations—excess of external heat—animi pathemata—irritation.

The *diagnostics*. Paleness—cold sweats—low fluttering pulse—tremblings—cessation of sense and motion.

The *prognostics*. It is always dangerous, unless in hysterical paroxysms—From excessive evacuations—or after—convulsions, or the ravages of a fever—often deadly.

The *cure*. Nervines—cardiacs—a generous diet—volatiles—opiates—the cold bath. Vid. Epilep.

℞. Jul. e cret. unc. sept.

Aq. cinnam. f. unc. du.

Sp. lavend. c. unc. dim. F. julep. Cap.
coch. tria in omn. languore.

2, ℞. Conf. card. semi-dr.
Fab. Ignat. gran. quind.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. m. et vesp. sum.

3, ℞. Zinzib. unc. dim. F. pulv. sex. Cap. un.
ter in die.

Vid. Weakness of the Solids.



P O I S O N S.

POISONS internally taken. Give three grains of the blue vitriol immediately, and then frequent doses of oil of olives ad unc. quatuor.

Bite of a mad dog. Apply a caustic to the part affected and dress with No. 1.—immersion in salt water—pulvis antilyffus—musk.—alkalis—Fab. Ignat.—mercurials—cataplasm of pickled herrings.

✱ 1, R. Ungu. e gum. el. unc. dim.
Merc. c. r. dr. du. F. linim.

2, R. Pil. merc.
Camph. ā dr. un.
Sulph. antim. pr. semi-dr.
Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxxii. Cap. du.
m. et vesp.

3, R. Camphor. dr. du.
Merc. em. fl. semi-dr.

Balf.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxxii. Cap. un.
m. et vesp.

Bite of a viper. Bathe the part with warm oil.

Sting of an insect. Apply roch allum wetted often, or

1, R. Aq. Hung.

Bals. Per. ā dr. du. F. Mist.

2, R. Ol. olivar.

tereb. ā dr. du. F. mist.

3, R. Tinct. myrrh.

Sp. vin. c. ā dr. du.

Ol. fucc.

Sp. sal. amm. ā semi-dr. F. Mist.

ANOREXIA, APEPSIA, &c.

A Deprav'd Appetite is when the stomach is depriv'd of its usual appetite of food; from the very sight of which arises a nausea.

Apepsia is when the digestive power is unable to reduce the aliment to chyle or—Lost Digestion.

Bradypepsia, when digestion is perform'd but slowly and with great difficulty, or—Diminish'd Digestion.

Dyspepsia; when the food cannot so properly be said to be digested as converted into a morbid quality not fit for nutriment, and may therefore be call'd—a Deprav'd Digestion.

They all proceed from the same causes and require the same method of cure.

The *cause* is generally a laxity of the muscular fibres of the stomach—or its being over-loaded with pituitous and

N n n

glu-

glutinous humors—These may be occasion'd by a deficiency of secretions, particularly that of saliva—grief—fear—the mind being intently fix'd on one object—hard drinking—voracity—profuse excretions—little sleep—deficiency of heat in the stomach—severe studies.

The *diagnostics*. Frequent retchings—paleness—borborygmi—tension of the scrobiculus cordis—nidorous eructations—thirst—continuing long without food, yet no inclination to eat—at the sight of victuals, nausea—after eating, vomiting—sensation of coldness at the stomach.

The *prognostics*. It often degenerates to a marasmus, dropsy, jaundice or cachexy—it is always of bad consequence, if of long continuance and the patient grows gradually worse—if emaciated the case is difficult—there are but few cases where the cure is inadmissible.

The *cure*. The patient shou'd humor his stomach by eating whatever he feels the least inclination for, by little at a time and often. For diet see Hypochondria or Phthisis, Impotentia or Weakness of the solids. The chalybeate or (if from frequent acts of intemperance and ebriety) the Bath waters—bitters—exercise—sleeping soon after meals—gentle cathar-

cathartics— astringents— aromatics—but above all, the dry vomit, No. 1. of Epilepsy, then

❧ 1, R. Pil. aromat dr. un.

Sal. mart.

G. galban. ā femi-dr.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres
mane et vesp.

2, R. Galang. m. unc. dim.

Ol menth. gutt. sept. F. pulv. sex. Cap.
un bis terve in die.

❧ 3, R. Aq cinnam. f. dr. quinq.

Sp. vitr. f. dr. un. M. caute et F. gutt.
Cap. coch. minim. ter in die.

4, R. Galang. m.

Bacc. laur.

Zinzib. ā dr. un.

Ol. menth. gutt. viginti

Extr. gen. q. f. F. pil. xl. Cap. iv. bis
terve in die.

5, ℞. Sp. lavend. c. unc. dim.
Elix. aloes dr. tres. F. gutt. Cap. coch.
minim. ter in die.

6, ℞. Galang. m. dr. sex
Zedoar. unc. dim.
Sem. cardam. dr. du.
Conf. absinth. fef-unc.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter quaterve in die.

7, ℞. Tacamahac. unc. un.
Balf. Per. dr. du.
Baulauf.
Caryoph.
Nuc. m.
Menth. ā femi-dr.
Ol. anif.
menth.
succ. ā gutt. sept. F. S. A. Empl.
pro scrob. cordis, vel sub. scap. laevam
applic.

8, R. Tinct. amar. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. coch.
minim. ter in die.

9, R. Cort. aur. dr. un.
Macropip.
Croc.
Aloes soc. ā semi-dr.
Ol. menth. gutt. xx.
Extr. gent. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres
m. et vesp.

10, R. Rad. serp. v.
Spec. arom.
Extr. gent. ā dr. un.
Ol. cinnam. gutt. dec.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap.
tres bis in die.

11, R. Cort. Per. ses-unc.
Conf. absinth. unc. un.
Rad. ang. Hisp. fem-unc.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. jugl. ter in die.

C O R D I S P A L P I T A T I O .

A Palpitation of the heart is a preternatural systole of that viscus.

The *cause* is generally a plethora—or polypus concretions—sometimes a deficiency of nervous influence—or influx, disproportionate to the elasticity of the muscular fibre—indolence—ebriety—acid gas.

The *diagnostics*. A fluttering pulse—temporary stoppage of the breath—a preternatural pulsation to be felt by the hand on the left side, and sometimes to be heard.

The *prognostics*. If from fleshy excrescencies, incurable—from a plethora, bleeding removes it—if from an acid halitus, easily curable—if of long continuance, it terminates in an Apoplexy.

The *cure* must be manag'd according to the cause: if the patient is not plethoric, avoid evacuations and use the subsequent method.

1, R. Spec. arom. fefqui-dr.
 Camph.
 Caftor.
 Croc. ā fcrup. un.
 Mofch. gran. dec.
 Ol. cinnam. gutt. tredec.
 Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxxii. Cap. tres
 bis terve in die.

2, R. Sp. lavend. c.
 Tinct. caft. ā unc. dim. F. gutt. Cap.
 coch. minim. ter in die.

3, R. G. feneg. unc. du. Solve in aq. pur. libr.
 un.
 Tinct. canth.
 Ol. tereb. ā unc. un. F. Mift. Cap. coch.
 coch. tria bis terve in die.

Vid. Epilep.

CONVULSIONS, SPASMS, OPIS- THOTONOS, &c.

THESSE owe their origin to an irregular or unequal influx of the vital heat into the affected muscles—or great deficiency thereof.

Use vesicatories, emetics and antispasmodics as gum. ammon. aff. foetid. mosch. valerian, &c. Vid. Phren. et Epilep.

Painful spasms require the liberal use of opiates.

In the Opisthotonos, the thebiac extract shou'd be given to the quantity of seven or eight grains at least for a dose.

Convulsions in children will always yield to the following admirable medicine. Under a year old give five; or three
drops,

drops, if in the month, in a spoonful of water three or four times a day.

℞. Tinct. fulig: sem-unc.

Sal. absinth. scrup. un. F. gutt.



D I A B E T E S.

A Diabetes is a preternatural discharge of urine.

The *cause* is a stoppage of insensible perspiration—dilatation of the renal glands—too great an attenuation of serum—laxity of the muscular fibre—hard drinking.

The *diagnostics*. Frequent inclinations to make urine—inability of restraining it—large quantities discharg'd—sweetness of it—great thirst—the pulse quick and low—wasting of the flesh—languor—anorexia.

The *prognostics*. In old persons seldom curable—proceeding from weakness of the solids, difficult—or if of long standing—or after fevers, dangerous.

The *cure*. For diet, see Phthisis, or Hypoch.—astringents—chalybeates—balsamics—mineral acids—agglutinants—corroborants—the cold bath—For common drink, decoct. alb. with tinct. ros. or serum aluminosum, which if drank copiously will often *alone* effect a cure—the *Bristol* waters—
aq.

aq. calc.—if costive, aloetics. Vid. Epilep. The dry vomit in this and all other disorders arising from Weakness of the Solids has unparalled effects.

1, ℞. Terr. jap.

Mastic. ā dr. un.

Balaust.

Oliban. ā femi-dr.

Syr. granat. q. f. F. pil. xxxii. Cap. tres
ter in die.

2, ℞. Sp. lavend. c. dr. quinq.

vit. f. dr. un. F. gutt. Cap. coch.
minim. ter in die.

3, ℞. Cort. Per. fef-unc.

G. arab. fem-unc.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter in die. Vid. Diarrh.

V E R M E S.

WORMS are of three sorts, Teretes, or round worm, whose seat is in the stomach, Taenia or tape worm, to be found in most of the intestines, Ascarides, or small worm, seldom to be met with but in the rectum.

The *cause*. Ova receiv'd with the food.

The *diagnostics*. Inflation of the abdomen—itching of the anus or nose—foetid breath—voracity—the excrements greasy or greenish—coma—nausea—moistness of the mouth and slav'ring in the night—grinding of the teeth—faintness—cold sweats—delirium—convulsions—electrical shocks—flushing heats—flying pains—anxiety—undulatory motion of the blood in the arteries—pulse weak and intermitting—thirst—paleness—epileptical paroxysms.

The *prognostics*. If they remain long in the intestinal tube, they produce an amazing variety of disorders—I've seen the strangest and even incredible effects from them—Few persons

sons are wholly free from them—It is not sufficient to destroy them; they must be convey'd out of the body, lest a putrid acrimony be the consequence—Small doses of cathartics shou'd be continued for some time after they are destroy'd to cleanse the bowels from the adhering ova.

The *cure*. Aloetic purges—salt of steel—oil—oleous clysters—salt—oil of wormwood externally applied, *viz.* to the navel—a decoction of argentum vivum, two ounces to a pint, for four doses, strain—new milk—Factitious cinnabar is an excellent anthelmintic.

1, \mathfrak{R} . Stann. pulv. unc. dim.

Aethiop. min. dr. tres. F. pulv. sex. Cap.
un. m. et vesp.

2, \mathfrak{R} . Aeth. min. ses-unc.

Sem. fanton.

Corallin. \bar{a} sem-unc.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. jugl. ter quaterve in die.

3, \mathfrak{R} . Elix. aloes unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. coch.
minim. bis terve in die.

S C O R B U T U S.

THE Scurvy is a cacochymic diathesis of all the fluids.

The *cause* is an acrimonious or putrefactive quality in the blood, introduc'd by moist air—obstructed perspiration—putrid water—that part of salt provisions which has not taken the salt, &c.

The *diagnostics*. An acute pain in the head—a sensation of dullness—erratic pains in the limbs—blackness of the skin—sponginess and putrefaction of the gums—oozing of blood from them, with a most offensive odor—rottenness of the teeth—foetid breath—an unequal pulse—diarrhoea and dysentery—frequent shiverings—a palpitation often fatal—swellings in the joints—vitiating appetite—borborygmi—tormina in the bowels—sometimes costiveness—urine, pale, red, or gravelly—nausea—hiccoughs—livid spots in the skin, sometimes turning to foul ill-condition'd ulcers—crusts—scabs—scabies—cuticular
erup-

eruptions over the whole body—elephantiasis—contractions of the joints—vertigo—convulsions.

The *prognostics*. This is a distemper which often contemns every effort to cure—is always difficult—often dangerous—and terminates if not cur'd, in a dropsy, atrophy, hypochondria, or apoplexy.

The *cure*. An emetic (if the viscera are sound Vid. Epil. No. 1.) and cathartic being premis'd, half a pint of the succ. scorb. every morning—the aluminous waters—chalybeate waters—salt water—elix. vitr. tinct. amar. bals. cop. &c. For diet, see Hypochon.—gentle exercise—animal oils—ichthyocolla—a milk diet. See Weakness of the Solids.

1, R. Conf. coch. unc. un.

Pulv. ari c. unc. dim.

Limât. fer. dr. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. soepe in die.

2, R. Boll. Gall.

Myrrh.

C. c. c. ā scrup. un. F. pulv. dentrif. m.
et vesp. usurp.

3, R. Rad. irid. Fl.

Lacc. ā dr. un.

Alum. ust. scrup. un.

Mell. ros. q. f.

Sp. vitr. f. ad grat. acorem. F. Mist. pro
gingiv. subinde usup.

4, R. Camphor. dr. un.

Sulph. ant. pr. scrup. du.

Merc. em. fl. scrup. un.

Bals. cop. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. un.
m. et vesp.

5, R. Aeth. min. fef-unc.

G. guaiac. fem-unc.

Rad. serp. v.

Antim. crud. ā dr. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

6, R. Cinnab. fact.

Antim. crud. ā dr. quinq.

Pulv. ar. c. dr. du.

Conf. coch. unc. un.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.

nuc. m. bis terve in die.

For eruptions which generally itch intolerably.

7, R. Ung. simp.

Pic. liquid. ā unc. un.

Ol. rhod. gutt. viginti. F. linim. part.

affect. m. et v. appl.

8, R. Flor. sulph. unc. un.

Ung. simp. unc. du.

Eff. ambr. gr. scrup. du.

Lixiv. tart. q. f. F. linim.

9, R. Ung. simp. unc. un.

Merc. c. r.

R I I

Eff.

Eff. limon. ā scrup. du.

Lixiv. tart. q. v. F. linim. molle.

✠ 10, R. Ung. simp. unc. un.

Rad. helleb. alb. sem-unc.

Lixiv. tart. dr. un.

Eff. limon. scrup. un. F. linim.

✠ 11, R. Ung. simp. unc. un.

Sulph. precip. dr. du.

Sal. tart. dr. un.

Merc. prec. alb. scrup. du.

Ol. rhod. gut. decem. F. linim. bis terve
in die part. affect. applic.

12, R. Merc. c. f. gr. quinq.

Sp. vin. Gall. unc. octo. F. Mist. Cap.
coch. un. m. et vesp.

13, R. Merc. f. c. gran. decem

Sp. nitr. d.

lavend. c. ā unc. dim. F. gutt. Cap.

gutt. xx. bis in die in vitr. sp. vin. Gall.

P S O R A.

THE Itch is a cutaneous disorder, well known.

The *cause* is an infectious miasma, sui generis. The old notion of animalcules is justly exploded.

The *diagnostics*. These are known from scorbutical or venereal eruptions by their smallness—not blotching—and principally infesting the parts between the fingers—a sensation of heat accompanying the itching.

The *prognostics*. It is never difficult of cure in any habit—nor dangerous.

The *cure*. Vid. Scurvy, under which article the reader may find the most elegant and efficacious liniments ever yet made public; either of which will answer in this disorder, or any other attended with eruptions—red faces, freckles, morpew, grubs, tetters, ring-worms, or any defoedations of
the

the skin, particularly No. xi. *N. B.* Bleeding and purging
are useless and improper—a milk diet.

1, *R.* Camphor. dr. un.

Sulph. ant. pr.

Pil. merc. ā femi-dr.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. du.

vel tres m. et vesp.

2, *R.* Aeth. min. fef-unc.

Calc. antim. dr. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.

nuc. jugl. bis terve in die.

3, *R.* Flor. sulph. unc. du.

Nitr. pur. fem-unc.

Mellis q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc. m.

ter in die.

E L E-

ELEPHANTIASIS and LEPROSY.

THE Leprosy is a cutaneous disorder, appearing in whitish, dry scabs, and generally spreads over the whole body. Sometimes one leg only is affected, which swells to an enormous bulk, then call'd *Lépra Groecorum* and *Elephantiasis*.

The *cause* is obstructed perspiration—weakness of the solids—or an ill-cur'd Itch, the remains of which will often lurk, or float about in the fluids for years and then break forth in this dry scurf.

The *diagnostics*. Sometimes it is confin'd to the palms of the hands, or face; but always appears most on the hands and arms, legs and thighs—intolerable itching—the elephant's leg.

The *prognostics*. The Leprosy confin'd to the skin, without any remarkable tumor is easily curable—the Elephantiasis with difficulty.

The *cure*. For Leprosies, use the same method as with Scorbutus, under which article see No. 4, 5, 12, 13 and the liniments No 7 or 11, will answer every purpose.

For the Elephantiasis,

- 1, R. Ung. simp. unc. un.
Sacch. Saturn. dr. un.
Camphor. gran. dec. F. linim. cum quo
pars semper obtegatur.
- 2, R. Tinct. antim. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. ter in die.
- 3, R. Aethiop. min. fef-unc.
Cinnab. antim. fem-unc.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

S T R U-

S T R U M A.

THE Scrofula or King's Evil is so call'd from an imaginary cure perform'd by the royal touch.

The *cause* is an acrid blood—hereditary—the venereal virus convey'd in femine—Those who are of habits highly scorbutic—or in whom the Itch has been not well cur'd may beget scrofulous children.

The *diagnostics*. Glandular tumors—serpiginous ulcers—erosions of particular parts—contractions—distortions—sinuous abscesses, &c.

The *prognostics*. This disorder is not easily extirpated—if the tumors in the neck are not dissipated, a glandular consumption will ensue—fistulous abscesses are incurable.

The *cure*. For regimen, see Phthisis: Give the cortex—spong. ust.—rub. tinct—sea water and the dry vomit, No. 1. of Epilep. Vid. Scorb.

1, R. Aethiop. min. fef-unc.
Antihect. Pot. fem-unc.
Antim. crud. dr. du.
Mellis q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc. m.
bis terve in die.

2, R. G. ammon.
galb. ā dr. tres
Argent. viv.
Tereb. Ven. ā dr. un.
Merc. f. c. femi-dr.
Ol. tereb. dr. du. F. S. A. Empl.

3, R. Merc. c. f. gran. dec.
Aq. pur. fef-unc.
Tinct. canthar. fem-unc. F. lotio.

P R O C I D E N T I A A N I.

THE Falling down of the Fundament is owing to a laxity of the fibres of its sphincter, or paralytic affection of them.

It is easiest reduc'd by the patient himself, by writhing from side to side, crossing his legs, &c. When reduc'd, apply warm dry flannels, or dip'd in warm red port—astringents. Vid. Diarrh. and Diab.

I, R. Spec. arom.

Mastic. ā sesquidr.

Balaust.

Succ. alb. ā dr. un. F. Suffim.

℞ 2, R. Sp. vin. r. unc. dim.

Ol. tereb.

Sp. vitr. f. ā dr. du. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.

quind. ter in die.

T t t

3, R.

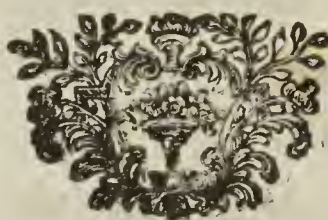
3, R. Rad. torment.

Sang. drac. ā dr. un.

Mastic. femi-dr.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. novem

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxx. Cap. tres,
bis terve in die.



S T R A N-

S T R A N G U R I A.

THE Strangury is a partial suppression of urine, when the making of it is attended with pain.

The *cause*. A paralytic affection of the sphincter vesicae—irritation—too long detention of urine—obstruction of the ureters, &c.

The *diagnostics*. Frequent desires to make water—its coming away with difficulty—great pain—and a little at a time—sensation of heat and smart, when the dribbling is over—pruritus.

The *prognostics*. If symptomatic, it is easily cur'd, as from blisters, in fevers, &c.—if idiopathic, dangerous—it often turns to an Ischury, i. e. a total suppression, which proves mortal.

The *cure*. Let the patient abstain as much as possible from liquids, use a diet balsamic and light of digestion—agglutinants—emollient clysters—lenient cathartics—fotus—
injec—

injections—mild diuretics—cardiacs—opiates—the catheter—
femi-cupia.

1, R. G. feneg. scrup. du.
Sal. nitr. scrup. un.
Camphor. gran. quinq.
Conf. card. q. f. F. bolus, pro re nata
repet.

2, R. Ol. oliv. dr. quinq.
Camphor. dr. du.
Ol. anis. dr. un. F. lotio, cum qua
pubes et perinaeum illin. omn. hor.

3, R. Rad. raph. fylv. unc. du.
Cerevis. fort. libr. un. Coqu. clausé et
recip. vapor calid. in fella.

4, R. G. feneg. unc. du.
Aq. pur. libr. un.
Sal. absinth. dr. du.
fucc. v. scrup. du.
Syr. de alth. unc. tres. F. Mist. Cap.
coch. tres omn. hor.

5, R.

5, ℞. Sp. vin. camph. fef-unc.
Syr. balf. fem-unc. F. lotio.

6, ℞. G. feneg. unc. un.
Balf. cop. unc. dim.
Ocul. cancr. dr. un. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. quart. hor.

7, ℞. Cort. Per. unc. un.
Pulv. e trag. c. unc. dim.
Mucil. trag. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. mosch. ter quaterve in die.

U u u

D Y-

DYSURIA *and* ISCHURIA.

A Dyfury is when the patient feels difficulty and pain in making urine.

An Ischury is when no water can be discharg'd.

The *cause*. An inflammation—abrasion of the mucus that lines the urethra—deficient secretion of it—ulcers—diarrhoea—gonorrhoea—hard riding—vesicatories—acid food—hard drinking, &c.

The *diagnostics*. On an effort to make water the pain begins—after it is evacuated, a violent smarting and sensation of heat—most severe at the extremity of the urethra.

The *prognostics*. Proceeding from another disease, *that* must share, our principal regard—if constitutional, difficult—An Ischury, when the water cannot be educ'd by the catheter, is generally mortal.

The

The *cure*. The patient shou'd use diluent liquors, whey—aluminous waters—agglutinants—blomange—broths—jellies. Vid. Strang.

1, ℞. Balf. cop. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.
viginti sup. facch. bis in die.

2, ℞. G. feneg. ses-unc.
Pulv. e tragac. c. sem-unc.
Balf. cop. unc. un. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

3, ℞. Rad. alth. unc. du.
G. feneg. unc. un.
Aq. pur. sesqui-libr. Coq. ad libr. un. et
adde.
Syr. balf. unc. du. F. Mist. de qua bib.
unc. tres subinde.

I M P O T E N T I A.

IM BECILLITY is an in-aptitude for coition.

The *cause* is a deficiency of vital heat, or some impediment to it's proper efflux from the spinal marrow—weakness of the solids—profuse venery—ill-cur'd claps—long continued gleans—gravelly disorders—anorexia—mastupration.

The *diagnostics*. Flaccidity and hanging down of the testicles—coldness of the glans penis—few, weak, or no erections—pain or weakness in the loins—wand'ring stitches in the sides and inguina—vertiginous disorders in the head—involuntary emissions—cephalalgia.

The *prognostics*. If idiopathic, the cure is difficult—in old men impracticable—but if the patient is young and has no other complaint of any consequence, it is easily cur'd—if accompanied with a Gleet, let that be first tied up. Vid. Gleet.

The *cure*. Great regard must be had to the non-naturals. Let the patient feed upon shell-fish of all sorts, particularly lob-

lobsters and crabs, or razor fish—skaits—turbots—john-dories—plaice, especially the skin—pigeons—partridges—wood-cocks—eggs—lampreis—cavear—strong meat broths—animal food of all sorts, particularly pork—pork broth—milk—panada—spirits diluted—old strong beer—blomange—jellies—calves head—calves and neat's feet, or trotters—the chalybeate waters—agglutinants—aromatics—opiates, which increase the secretion of the semen. He may chew Isinglass (swallowing the saliva) to the quantity of half an ounce per diem. The testes shou'd be wash'd two or three times a day with a mixture of sp. vin. r. and acet. a p. ac.

I have discovered and confirmed my discovery by a variety of instances, that the *oil of cloves* will determine a sufficient quantity of electrical fire to the semen, so as to render it assuredly prolific. I have known numbers who by the use of it have prov'd fathers, after fruitless efforts for many years: it ought not to be omitted therefore in any medicines for this purpose.

℞ I, R. Ol. caryoph. dr. tres

Vitell. ov. q. f.

Tinct. canthar. ses-unc. F. gutt. Cap.

coch. minim. ter in die, per mensem.

2, R Spec. arom.
Caryoph. ā scrup. un.
Ambr. gr. gran. tria
Mosch. gran. du.
Extr. theb. gran. un.
Ol. caryoph. gutt. quinq.
Tinct. canthar. q. f. F. bol. omn. noct.
fum. per mens.

3, R Ol. caryoph. dr. quinq.
nuc. m. dr. du. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.
septem sup. sacch. bis terve in die.

4, R Pip. long. sesqui-dr.
Croc. semi-dr.
Ol. caryoph. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap.
du. m. et vesp.

5, R Sem. eruc. unc. un.
Caryoph. unc. dim.
Pip. long. dr. tres
Ol. caryoph. dr. du.

Syr.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu:
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

6, \mathcal{R} . Fab. Ignat. fefqui-dr.
Macropip. femi-dr.
Ol. caryoph. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. du:
bis terve in die.

7, \mathcal{R} . Tinct. canthar. dr. quinq.
theb. dr. du.
Ol. caryoph. fefqui-dr.
Sacch. alb. q. f. F. gutt. Cap. coch.
minim. bis terve in die.

P O D A G R A.

THE Gout is a chronical disease affecting the feet: if it attacks the knees, it is call'd gonagra; if the hands, chiragra; if the elbow, onagra; if the shoulder, omagra; if the back or loins, lumbago.

The *cause*. Irregularity in the six non-naturals—immoderate venery—feeding voraciously and frequently on fat—fatigue—a moist cold air—a bruise—tartareous wines—whatever liquors ferment in the stomach—acid gas, as appears from the sour smell of the skin in arthritic paroxysms and acid eructations—the affections of the mind—fruit—vegetables, &c.

The *diagnostics*. A most intense pain, as tho' a wedge were fix'd between the joints—or as if the part were in a press—or seems stretch'd to such a degree that the patient is ready to think it will burst ev'ry moment: when this is the case, it is seldom more than six hours before the pain abates and sleep succeeds—a sensation similar to the gnawing of the part by carnivorous animals—those who have been long tormented with it, have sometimes a cretaceous matter issue from the
burst-

bursting of the small vessels, which is an induration of the nervous ganglia, and real chalk propell'd into concretions by the acid halitus. *N. B.* What originally constitutes a nerve is nothing more than a chalky earth lengthen'd into fibres by animal glue.

The *prognostics*. If hereditary, it is most difficult to relieve—it is generally suppos'd to be incurable, for what reason I know not; for I never yet met with a case so crabbed as not to yield to some of the subsequent methods: they have indeed succeeded in very inveterate gouts and many of long standing.

The *cure*. Let the patient live wholly on animal food—a milk diet—or meat broths—drinking plentifully of whey. He must abstain from vegetables, sugar and claret as from poison and use the regimen prescrib'd under Hypochondria.

If it seizes the stomach or head, give immediately a glass of aq. cinnam. f. or common dram, to be repeated 'till the pain goes off. The following No. 1. was an admirable secret to fix an erratic gout and bring on a regular fit, by

Y y y

bathing

bathing the great toe and metatarsus with it. As soon as the fit is come on in good earnest, give No. 2. it is an invaluable medicine: the patient should lye between flannel sheets after taking it. Red port may be drank, but madeira is much preferable, as are also spirits diluted. The body must be kept open with aloetics and mercurials—bitters—alkalis—large quantities of sulphur—salt water—Some recommend frequent bathing the part affected in warm water and applying leeches, or opening the saphoena. Those who chuse topics will find the safest and most efficacious subjoin'd. On account of its authority, we must not omit the burning cotton on the part—Linim. sapon.

☞ 1, R. Sp. sal. amm. v. unc. un.

Sal. amm. v. scrup. du. F. linim.

☞ 2, R. Camphor. gran. decem.

Extr. theb.

Ipecac. ā gran. quatuor

Tart. emet.

Merc. em. fl. ā gran. du.

Conf. card. q. f. F. bolus, pro re nata
fum.

☞ 3, R.

✽ 3, R. Balf. guaiac. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. coch.
minim. m. et v. per plures menses.

✽ 4, R. Lixiv. sapon. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. coch.
minim. m. et vesp.

✽ 5, R. G. guaiac.
Camph. ā dr. un.
Sulph. antim. pr. scrup. un.
Merc. em. fl. gran. decem.
Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxx. Cap. tres
mane et v.

✽ 6, R. Pil. aromat.
Camph. ā dr. un.
Sulph. ant. pr. scrup. un.
Merc. em. fl. gran. dec.
Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxx. Cap. tres
m. et vesp.

7, R.

7, \mathcal{R} . Tinct. Neph. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. min. ter in die.

Vid. Neph. No. 6.

8, \mathcal{R} . Sapon. Ven. ses-unc.
Camphor. unc. un.
Extr. theb. unc. dim.
Croci dr du. Digere calide per dies tres
et cola pro usu externo et interno.

9, \mathcal{R} . Calc. viv.
Mellis \bar{a} q. v. F. Epithem.

10, \mathcal{R} . Chamaedr.
Chamaep. \bar{a} unc. un.
Centaur. m. dr. sex.
Rad. gent. sem-unc.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

11, R. Flor. cham.

Aristol. rot. ā dr. du. F. pulv. sex. Cap.

un. m. et vesp.

12, R. Cort. Per. fef-unc.

Limat. fer. dr. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.

nuc. m. ter in die.

13, R. Zinzib. unc. un.

Pulv. ar. c. dr. tres

Croci dr. un.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.

nuc. m. ter in die.

14, R. Rad. ang. Hisp. unc. un.

Galang. m. dr. sex.

Sem. cardam. dr. du.

Ol. menth. dr. un.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.

nuc. m. bis terve in die.

Z z z

15, R.

15, ℞. Cort. Per. fef-unc.

Wint. fem-unc.

Syr. cort. aur. q. s. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc, m. ter in die.



R H E U-

R H E U M A T I S M U S.

THE Rheumatism is a painful disorder, the seat of which is in the membranaceous parts of the body: it is often mistaken for the Gout.

The *cause*. A viscosity of the mucus secreted in the joints, design'd to lubricate and facilitate their motion—heats and colds—moist air—Lues Venerea—Scrofula—acid serum—deficiency of vital heat—elastic air.

The *diagnostics*. Wand'ring pains—sometimes fix'd in the shoulder, leg, arm or loins—the part seldom red—most painful when in motion, or at night, when warm in bed—preceded by chills and rigor—attended by a fever—persons in years are attack'd in the head and bowels.

The *prognostics*. If idiopathic, it is with great facility curable, tho' formerly thought difficult—if improperly treated, it generally returns periodically—if symptomatic, its cure depends.

depends on the removal of the primary disorder—bleeding protracts the cure.

The *cure*. If attended with an Ardent Fever, handle it just as you wou'd an Ardent Fever, vid. *that* and Pleur.—when there is a remission, give the cortex, which I'll venture to assert will remove any rheumatic disorder (if giv'n in large quantities) that ever yet infested the human race—The lancet has been always esteem'd necessary, tho' I am hardy enough to declare peremptorily that in a Chronic Rheumatism it is never proper, and tho' it may prove a temporary relief, it is at a vast future expence—Keep the part warm—the diet shou'd be as in Gout, which see.

It is necessary to observe that by the prescription No. 1. I mean the calomel prepared at apothecaries hall in *London*, and not that jejune fallacious medicine imported into this kingdom from *Holland*: The *Dutch* will neither afford a sufficient quantity of hydrargyrum, nor give themselves the necessary trouble, or be at the expence of repeated sublimations—Buckbean tea, for common drink—the dry vomit, No. 1. of Epilep.

✿ 1, ℞. Calomel. scrup. un.
Camphor. gran. decem
Bals. Per. q. f. F. bol. temp. decub. fumend.

✿ 2, ℞. Ol. tereb. unc. un.
sassafr.
Anchus. ā dr. un. Stent per hor. un. Cola
et F. gutt. Cap. gutt. xl. sup. sacch.
ter in die.

✿ 3, ℞. Ol. tereb. unc. un.
succ. dr. du. F. linim. cum quo
illin. partes affect. mane et v.

4, ℞. Flor. sulph. ses-unc.
G. guaiac unc. un.
Ol. e bacc. junip. sem-unc.
sassafr. dr. du.
Syr. e cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap.
qu. nuc. m. bis terve in die.

- 5, \mathfrak{R} : G. guaiac. scrup. un.
Sulph. antim. pr.
Camph. ā gran. quinq.
Extr. theb. gran. du.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. noct. fumend.
- 6, \mathfrak{R} : Julep. e camph. unc. sept.
Sp. c. c. pr se unc. un.
Tinct. theb. gutt. xl. F. haust. hor. somn.
fum.
- 7, \mathfrak{R} : Balf. polychr. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. ter in die.
- 8, \mathfrak{R} : Balf. guaiac. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
gutt. xxx. sup. sacch. ter in die.
- 9, \mathfrak{R} : Balf. copaiv. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
gutt. xxv. sup. sacch. bis in die.
- 10, \mathfrak{R} : Balf. Per. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.
xx. sup. sacch. ter in die.

11, R. Sp. fal. amm. v. unc. un.
Sal. amm. v. dr. un. F. gutt. Cap. coch.
minim. ter in die.

12, R. Cinnab. antim.
G. guaiac. ā fem-unc.
Rad. serp. v.
Ol. saffafr. ā dr. un.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. bis terve in die.

13, R. Camphor.
Sal. succ. v. ā gran. decem
Sulph. antim. pr.
Crocī ā gran. quatuor.
Conf. card. q. f. F. bol. hor. somn. su-
mend.

14, R. Cort. Per. ses-unc.
Conf. card. dr. sex
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter quaterve in die.

15, R.

15, ℞. Cort. Per. ses-unc.
Extr. glychyr. unc. dim.
Limat. fer.
G. guaiac. ā dr. du.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. quater in die.



I S C H I A S.

THE Sciatica or Hip-gout is so call'd from its being confined to the parts about the hip.

The *cause* is the same with that of the Rheumatism.

The *diagnostics*. Intense pain as tho' the thigh were dislocated—most common before the years of puberty—or in old persons—inspissation of the mucus in the acetabulum—atrophy of the thigh—lameness.

The *prognostics*. If symptomatic, regard must be had to the original disorder—If idiopathic, it is never dangerous, but if not scientifically managed very troublesome and requires some time to remove—the lameness, if of long standing, is incurable.

The *cure*. The regimen and medicines must be the same with Rheumatism, which see. The merc. em. fl. given

as an alterative is greatly and justly extolled. Some recommend whipping the part with *urtica urens*.

1, R. Camphor. anis. \bar{a} unc. dim. F. linim.

2, R. Euphorb. dr. un. F. Empl. sup. alut.

3, R. Urin. fan. hom. q. v. Coq. ad mellis

4, R. Sap. nigr. unc. tres

Pissil. indic.

Mellis \bar{a} unc. un.

Album. ov. No. un. F. ungu.

5, \mathfrak{R} . Pic. Burg. unc. du.

Mastic.

Minii ā dr. du.

Oliban. dr. un.

Ol. petrol. q. f. F. Empl.



CHOREA

CHOREA SANCTI VITI.

ST. *Vitus' Dance*, is an involuntary yet unavoidable motion of several muscles. The patient makes use of many ridiculous and antic gestures, and what is very odd, those muscles only are affected which are destin'd for voluntary motion; the heart, lungs, diaphragm and stomach receiving no injury from this whimsical disorder.

The *cause* is an unequal distribution of the vital heat. This may be occasioned and often is by incapacity of menstruation—the irritation owing to worms—an acid gas.

The *diagnostics*. Tremors—convulsions—distortions—continued contraction of the antagonist muscle—working of the eyes—stiffness of the limbs—hopping about upon one leg—catchings of the hands—various grotesque and unintended gesticulations—lying down and rising upright for many times together.

The

The *prognostics*. Menstruation cures it—I have met with some very extraordinary cases of this sort, yet never found one difficult of cure—if of long continuance, or improperly handled, by bleeding, &c. it degenerates to an Epilepsy, incurable Phthisis, Atrophy or Opisthotonos.

The *cure*. For regimen see Weakness of the Solids, which is an inseparable concomitant of this disorder. Begin with the dry vomit No. 1. of Epilepsy, to be continued every morning—chalybeate waters—the cold bath, &c.

1, R. Tinct. fulig. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. ter quaterve in die.

2, R. Stann. pulv. scrup. du. F. pulv. bis in
die fum.

3, R. Zinzib. dr. du. F. pulv. sex. Cap. un.
ter in die.

4, R. Aethiop. min. dr. du.
Rhabarb. scrup. du.

Vitr. coerul. gran. du. F. pulv. sex. Cap.
un. m. et vesp.

5, ℞. Pulv. contr. c. fefqui-dr.

Calc. antim. dr. un.

Flor. mart. femi-dr. F. pulv. sex. Cap.
un. m. et vesp. superbib. coch. tria
sequ. jul.

6, ℞. Sal. diur. dr. un.

fucc. v. fcrup. du.

Aq. cinnam. ten. unc. fept.

Syr. balf. unc. un. F. julep. pro pulv.

7, ℞. Balf. cop. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.
xv. bis in die, fup. facch.

8, ℞. Sal. abfinth. fcrup. quat.

Aq. cinnam. ten. unc. fept.

Syr. croc. unc. un. F. Mift. Cap. coch.
tria bis terve in die.

9, ℞.

9, ℞. Sp. fal. amm. v. unc. un.

Sal. amm. vol. dr. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. bis terve in die.

Vid. Epilep.



WEAKNESS *of the* SOLIDS.

IN all habits of body where there is a constitutional deficiency of the vital heat, there must be a laxity of the muscular fibre, the usual concomitants of which are habitual chillness, flabbiness of the flesh, thin lank hair, pallid countenance, &c. Whatever disorders such persons fall into, bleeding must be highly improper and no plea can exculpate the practitioner for consenting to an operation that will inevitably prove injurious and perhaps fatal to his patient. Purging indeed may be often of utility, as such persons have frequently a redundancy of serum (tho' never of the octagonal globules) and the removal of a load cannot weaken him that bears it.

Weakness of the solids requires particular attention to the regimen, for what is received into the stomach by pounds and quarts, may as well be adapted to the case as that which is taken by grains and drops. To such recommend gentle exercise, particularly swinging—the cold bath—a clear dry
air

air—moderate sleep—regulation of the excretions—pleasing conversation—diversions—keeping the mind calm and composed.

The most nutritious diet is necessary as of milk—eggs—broth—pork—all animal (but no vegetable) food, especially shell-fish—flat fish—pigeons—partridges—chicken—beef tea—calves feet jellies—neat's feet—blomange—wild fowl—sago—vermicelli—cavear—soups—Isinglass may be chewed to the quantity of half an ounce per diem, and the saliva swallowed—strong old beer—spirits diluted—madeira wine—Every thing recommended under the articles Phthisis, Hypochondria, Impotentia and Epilepsy.

As the original cause of the teneritude of the fibres is an elasticity disproportionate to the acid gas, from want of heat, let him abstain from whatsoever increases that acid halitus, by fermenting in the stomach, as sugar, vegetables, claret, fruit and all liquors (madeira excepted) that have not passed the state of fermentation.

The medicines proper are aromatics—bitters—mineral acids—chalybeates—astringents—the bark—but above all things the dry vomit. See Epilepsy.

H E R N I A.

A Rupture is either intestinal—omental—watery—flatulent—carnous or varicose. The two first are owing to a prolapsus of the gut ilium or omentum into the scrotum—groin—or navel.

In infants it is very easily curable; in adults with some difficulty.

Give an emollient clyster—apply an emollient fomentation and sp. vin. rect.—reduce—retain with proper ligatures—avoiding flatulent food for some time after and all violent motions of the body—Keep the patient on his back as long as possible; I have known those who by continuing in this posture for a month or six weeks, have been perfectly freed from a Hernia of many years standing, tho' pretty much advanced in years.

The watery Hernia, known by a pellucid tumor of the testicles is to be cured by hydragogues—diuretics—discutient cataplasms—or puncture.

℞. Sal. diur. dr. sex.

Aq. pur. unc. tredecim.

Tinct. canthar. unc. un. F. Mist. Cap.
coch. tria bis terve in die.



GANGROENA *and* SPHACELUS.

A Gangrene is the death of a particular part, because it can receive no communication of a fluid from the arteries.

It commonly affects the adipose membrane—A Sphacelus all parts, the bones not excepted.

The *cause*. Stagnation of the fluids—ligature—or compression of the veins—cold—inflammation—wounds—bruises—luxations—fractures (especially if bound too tight)—ruptures.

The *diagnostics*. A sensation of dullness—a pale, ashy, brown, livid, green or black color—no resistance to the touch.

Of a Sphacelus, insensibility—a cadaverous smell—blackness—spreading—an eating mortiferous corruption.

The *prognostics*. A Gangrene is to be cured—a Sphacelus must be extirpated—of the brain, bowels or bladder, mortal—of the mouth, lips, nostrils or genitals, difficult—In drop-ficals, phthificals and fcorbutics, a gangrene is the fore-runner of death.

A Sphacelus attacking the upper parts, bringing on agrypnia—deliria—faintings—borborygmi—hiccoughs—fpafms—pains, which fuddenly go off—cold fwears or coma, forebodes a diffolution.

The *cure*. If a gangrene proceeds from a froft, rub the parts with fnow, or cold water; afterwards ufing No. 1.

To ftop the progrefs of a mortification, there is no external application comparable with the common oil of olives: Let the part be bathed with it as hot as can be borne twice or thrice a day. Incredible are the effects I've feen from it, even in perfons of near ninety years of age. If any thing in nature will prevent the fpreading of a fphacelus, *this* will,
and

and that it has done it, I've often seen. This is an invaluable discovery. For internals, fal mart. vitr. coerul—the bark : See Weakness of the solids.

1, ℞. Elix. aloes.

Sp. fal. amm.

Tinct. myrrh.

Ol. tereb. ā dr. du, F. linim.

2, ℞. Rhabarb. scrup. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. bol. bis in septimana repet.

3, ℞. Oliban.

Myrrh. ā dr. un.

Vitr. coerul. gran. decem.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. du. bis terve in die.

4, ℞. Ol olivar. unc. un. F. linim. part. affect. calide applic. m. et vesp.

5, ℞.

5, ℞. Cort. Per. fef-unc.

Vitr. virid. unc. dim.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. ter quaterve in die.



S C H I R R U S *and* C A N C E R.

A Schirrus is an induration of a glandular part, from a previous inflammation.

The *cause* is whatever inspissates the fluids in the glands.

If the margins of a Schirrus are inflamed, so that the neighbouring vessels are eroded, it is called a carcinoma or cancer.

A recent Schirrus the resolution of should be attempted by mercurials; if that succeeds not, extirpation—if that cannot be complied with—palliatives, as a milk diet—thirty or forty drops of sp. nitr. d. in every draught of liquor, &c.

℞ I, ℞. Camphor. dr. du.

Merc. em. fl. gran. quatuordecim

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. du.
mane et v.

2, R. Aeth. min. fefqui-dr.
Sulph. ant. pr. gr. quinq.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. bol. bis terve in
die fum.

3, R. Balf. cop. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.
xxv. bis in die, fup. facch.



USTIO, SPRAINS, OEDEMA.

A Burn. To prevent an unsightly scar, smear the part with a liniment made of equal parts of oil of olives, soft soap and honey—then apply—cerat. epul.

Sprains. From the situation the part must be in, nothing can appear more ridiculous than the usual method of resting it: it should be kept as constantly in motion as possible; it will be well in the tenth part of the time that it will take if spared—Equal quantities of vinegar and sp. vin. r.

An Oedema is a soft tumor, whitish and doth not resist the touch, cold and indolent.

℞ i, R. Sp. vin. r. dr. tres

Ol. tereb. dr. du.

Sp. sal. amm. dr. un. F. linim. soepe
usurp.

U L C E R

ULCER, CONTRACTIONS.

ULCERS in the legs have long been accounted the opprobrium chirurgorum. They may be dress'd with brown de minio or cerat. epulot. and are to be healed in a very short time by the use of the following pills, by which means I have seen several scores who have been ejected from the hospitals in *London*, as incurable, and some who have been salivated five times without success, and some ill-conditioned ulcers of thirty years standing easily and certainly cured, and never met with one instance of its not succeeding.

℞ I, ℞. Camphor. sesqui-dr.
 Sulph. ant. pr.
 Merc. em. fl. ā gran. tredecim
 Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. du.
 mane et v.

Contractions of the tendons are a common cause of lameness, especially in children, tho' too little attended to.

The

ULCER CONTRACTIONS. 313

The use of many limbs has been recovered by the following
No. 1. when the patient could not touch the ground with
his heel.

℞ I, R. Vitell. ov. No. un.

Aq. pur. unc. tres

Ol. fucc. dr. un. F. linim. cum quo
illin. partes internae foemeris, tibiae, et
tendonis Achillis m. et vesp. per men-
sem.



DISORDERS *peculiar to* FEMALES.

C H L O R O S I S.

THE Green Sickness, as it is commonly called, is a distemper common to females before puberty and sometimes (if they do not menstruate) long after. It is also called Febris alba and Morbus virgineus.

The *cause* is a deficiency of vital heat, owing to a predominant acid in the stomach—a lentor of the blood—vitiating quality of it—an over proportionate quantity of serum—pinning—inactivity—dyspepsia—too profuse secretion of the succus pancreaticus—vegetables—fruit—sugar—deficiency of bile.

The *diagnostics*. A fallow, pallid or livid countenance—laxity of the muscular fibres—inflated eye-lids—swelling of the ancles and sometimes of the abdomen—indolence—aversion to exercise, especially to running or walking fast—respiration

ration difficult and anhelous—pica or malacia—cephalalgia—palpitation of the heart—green stools—sour breath.

The *prognostics*. This chronical disorder is sometimes of long continuance, without producing any remarkable ill consequences—sometimes super-induces fchirrosities—it is rarely very difficult of cure—menstruation very often removes it.

N. B. The feeding on chalk, tobacco pipes, &c. is not the cause but the effect of the disease.

The *cure*. The regimen the same as in Weakness of the Solids. Give an emetic, the best of which is vitr. coerul. fefquigran. then uterine cathartics and corroborants, especially chalybeates—the cold bath may be used to advantage. Some bleed in the sapheena, but lessening the quantity of that important fluid in such cases as has been already sufficiently observed is inexcusable folly.

The gums, as ammon.—galb.—sagap—opopon—guaiac.—aff. foetid.—oliban.—myrrh, &c.

Aromatics,

Aromatics, as cort. Wint.—cinnam.—zinzib.—zedoar.—
pip. long.—pip. nig.—caryoph—nuc. moch. &c.

Bitters, as gent.—centaur.—galang.—fab. Ignat.—aloes foc.
—cham.—card. ben.—aristol. &c.

Emmenagogues, as fabin.—castor.—dictam. Cret.—croc.—
bor. Ven.—puleg.—rut.—artemis.—rad. bryon. alb.—atrip.
olid—helleb. nig.—fal. fucc.—fal. mart.—calomel, &c. Vid.
mens. sup.

☞ 1, R. Aloes foc.

Myrrh. ā dr. un.

Sal. mart. dr. dim.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxx. Cap. du. m.
et vesp.

☞ 2, R. Pil. gummos.

arom. ā dr. un.

Limat. fer. semi-dr.

Ol. fabin. q. f. F. pil. xxx. Cap. du.
m. et vesp.

3, R. Balf. copaiv. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt,
xv vel xx. sup. facch. bis in die.

4, R. Limat. fer. dr. un.
Pip. long.
Croc. ā semi-dr.
Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. du.
mane et v.

5, R. Tinct. melamp. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. bis terve in die.

6, R. Pulv. e myrrh. c. dr. sex.
Limat. ferr. dr. du.
Conf. rut. unc. un.
Ol. fabin. dr. un.
Syr. croc. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc.
m. bis terve in die.

7, R. Cort. Per. unc. un.
Limat. ferr. dr. du.

Conf. card. sem-unc.

Ol. fabin. dr. un.

Syr. croc. q. s. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc.
m. ter in die.



F L U O R A L B U S.

THE Whites females of all ages are subject to.

The *cause* is a laxity of the glandular fibres of the lacunae—sprains in the loins—suppression of the menstrual discharge—hard labor—hypercatharses—blows—falls—weakness.

The *diagnostics*. A constant oozing from the os externum uteri of a white matter, sometimes thin—yellow—brown—foetid—sensation of heat in making urine—syncopes—anorexia—pain in the back and loins—worse from exercise—atrophy—Hippocratic countenance.

The *prognostics*. It is not very easy of cure—it is generally of long standing from the reluctance wherewith it is acknowledged, and to this natural modesty women owe more bad consequences than they imagine—it is often productive of many very dreadful disorders which might with great facility

facility have been prevented, as consumption, procidentia, uteri, dropfy, ulcers, &c.

The *cure*. The most nourishing diet is necessary, as milk—meat broths—shell fish, &c. For her breakfast, half an ounce of isinglass dissolved in a pint of milk, boil, strain and sweeten to the taste—the dry vomit, No. 1. of Epilep.—lenient eccoprotics—agglutinants—aq. calc. or chalyb.—rad. torment.—terr. jap.—spec. arom.—alum. rup.—facch. Saturn.—croc. mart. &c. Vid. Gleet and Impotentia.

1, R. Bals. cop. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.
xx. bis in die.

2, R. Tinct. canthar. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap.
coch. minim. ter in die.

3, R. Album. ov. un.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ses-unc.
fort. sem-unc. F. haust. m.
et vesp. sum.

4, R. Sang. drac.
Bol. Gall. ā sesqui-dr.

Balaust.

Balaust.

Mastic. ā dr. un.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. xv.

Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. lx. Cap. tres bis
terve in die.

5, R. Cret. alb. dr. sex.

Mastic. unc. dim.

Conf. prun. fylv. unc. un.

Syr. granat. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc.
m. mane et v.

6, R. G. feneg. unc. du.

Oliban. unc. dimid.

Bals. cop. unc. un. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. mane et v.

7, R. Vit. coerul. scrup. un.

Aq. ebullient. unc. un. Solve in vase cu-
preo et F. gutt. Cap. gutt. xv. m. et
v. et, usurp. coch. minim. du. pro in-
ject. bis in die.

8, R. Rhabarb.

Ocul. cancr.

Pulv. e trag. c. ā dr. un. F. pulv. sex.

Cap. un. m. et vesp.

9, R. Conf. ros. r. unc. du.

Cort. Per. sem-unc.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.

nuc. jugl. ter quaterve in die.



H Y S T E R I A.

HYSTERIC Fits, notwithstanding the various shapes they appear in, are too well known to need any description.

The *cause* is an unequal distribution of the electrical fire, owing in some measure to the peculiar conformation of the uterus and its circumjacent parts—suppression or deficiency of the menstrual flux—delicacy of constitution—luxury—want of exercise—strong inclination to venery—Fluor albus—want of blood—acid gas.

The *diagnostics*. Syncopes—catchings—rising in the throat, so as to endanger suffocation—convulsions—quick respiration—laughing—screaming—crying—the hands strongly closed—bawdry expressions—cephalalgia, &c.

The *prognostics*. If the patient has been long troubled with them, they terminate in perpetual causeless timidity—madness, or—all the horrors of the Hypochondriacal Affec-
tion,

tion, to which this disorder is very similar—It is by no means dangerous or—if scientifically treated, difficult of cure.

The *cure*. All evacuations are deleterious, the dry vomit excepted, which succeeds wonderfully, if frequently repeated, and is, propriis viribus, sufficient to effect a cure; but if objected to, the practitioner will find various formulae equally elegant and efficacious subjoined. Vid. Hypoch. and Epilep.

❧ I, R. Pulv. contr. c. scrup. du.

Sal. nitr. scrup. un.

succ. v. gran. septem

Aq. castor. ses-unc. F. haust. omn. noct.

sum per mens.

2, R. Gum. amm.

Aff. foetid. ā dr. un.

Cast. Russ. femi-dr.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxx. Cap. tres
ter in die.

❧ 3, R.

3, ℞. Zinzib. unc. dim. F. pulv. sex. Cap. un:
ter in die.

4, ℞. Rad. val. sylv. ses-unc.
Castor. dr. du.
Ol. succ. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu. nuc:
jugl. ter quaterve in die.

5, ℞. Tinct. aff. foetid.
galb.
cast.
Sp. fal. amm. v. ā dr. du. F. gutt. Cap:
coch. minim. ter in die.

6, ℞. Myrrh. dr. du.
Croc. scrup. du.
Sal. Mart. scrup. un.
Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. tres
mane et vesp.

7, ℞. Dict. Cret.
Bacc. laur.
Flor. mart.
Sabin. ā dr. un. F. pulv. sex. Cap. un:
m. et vesp.

8, R. G. galb. unc. dim.

Camph. dr. dim.

Ol. succ. gutt. xv. F. empl. umbil. re-
gioni appl.

9, R. Cort. Per. fef-unc.

Rad. val. fylv. unc. dim.

Limat. fer. dr. du.

Conf. rut. unc. un.

Syr. zinzib. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. jugl. ter quaterve in die.

M E N-

M E N S T R U M S U P P R E S S I O .

A Suppression of the menstrual flux is either total—or partial, when there is a small drain, but the colour not florid, or the appearance regular at the stated times.—The same method of cure is requisite.

The *cause*. A deficiency of blood. Some have supposed (ridiculously enough) that an universal plethora may be a concomitant of this disorder; a partial plethora indeed, or which is the same thing, an unequal distribution of the vital heat, often may and does accompany it.

The *diagnostics*. Anorexia—pale countenance or bloated—Fluor albus—cephalgia—vertigo—palpitation of the heart—swelling of the ancles—hysterics, &c.

The *prognostics*. If total, the cure is difficult—from a salivation or Phthisis, incurable—in pinguedinous habits, of
little

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little consequence—if partial, easily procured—if symptomatic, the primary cause must be first removed.

The *cure*. For regimen, see Weakness of the solids—the dry vomit. Vid. Chlor. and Hyster.

1, ℞. Aloes soc. sesqui-dr.

Merc. dulc.

Sal. mart. ā semi-dr.

Ol. fabin. q. f. F. pil. xxx. Cap. du. m.
et vesp.

2, ℞. Limat. fer. dr. un.

Galban.

Castor.

Croc. ā semi-dr.

Elix. aloes q. f. F. pil. xxx. Cap. tres
bis terve in die.

3, ℞. Sagap. dr. un.

Flor. mart.

Castor. ā semi-dr.

Sal.

Sal. fucc. v.

Camphor. ā scrup. un.

Ol. fucc. q. f. F. pil. xxxii. Cap. tres
bis terve in die.

4, ℞. Sap. Ven. fefqui-dr.

Sal. mart.

Myrrh. ā femi-dr.

Ol. fabin. q. f. F. pil. xxx. Cap. du.
vel tres ter in die.

5, ℞. Calom. (Angl.) scrup. un.

Camphor. gran. sept.

Conf. rut. femi-dr.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. hor. somn.
fum.

(6, ℞. Limat. fer. dr. un.

Pip. long.

Croc. ā femi-dr.

Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxiv. Cap. du.
m. et vesp.

7, R. Bals. cop. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.

xy. vel xx. sup. sacch. bis in die.)



MENSIIUM

MENSIUM PROFLUVIUM.

THE Menstrual Discharge is sometimes so immoderate as to super-induce a considerable tribe of the most formidable disorders.

The *cause*. Weakness of the solids—consequently, a want of elasticity in the mouths of the uterine arteries—deficiency of vital heat.

The *diagnostics*. Laxity of the muscular fibre—thin, light, lank hair—flabbiness of the flesh—pallid countenance—syncopes—anorexia—swelled ancles—cacochymy:

The *prognostics*. If after abortion—parturition—or the patient about fifty years of age—it must be very profuse indeed to prove dangerous—the age about thirty, and succeeded by a spontaneous total suppression, always fatal—if of long continuance and the patient under forty, it cannot be restrained too soon.

The

The *cure*. All practitioners who have wrote on this subject propose phlebotomy, by way of revulsion forsooth ; but I hope, my reader and I are too well acquainted by this time, not to reject and abhor such doctrine, cane pejus et angue. For regimen, see Weakness of the Solids. The exercise must be very gentle—agglutinants—astringents—corroborants—opiates, &c. Vid. Flu. alb.

1, R. G. feneg. unc. du. Coq. in
Aq. pur. ad libr. un. dein adde
Sal. absinth. dr. un. F. Mist. Cap. unc.
quatuor bis terve in die.

2, R. Cinnam. q. v.
Tereb. Ven. q. f. F. pil. ex. sing. dr.
xii. Cap. quinq. bis terve in die.

3, R. Alum. rup. scrup. du. F. pulv. pro re
nata fumend.

4, R.

4, R. G. feneg.
 Terr. jap.
 Mastic. a scrup. du. F. pulv. sex. Cap.
 un. ter in die.

5, R. Terr. jap. unc. un.
 Mastic. unc. dim.
 Album. ov. tria
 Sacch. alb. fem-unc.
 Ol. tereb. dr. du.
 Conf. ros. r. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
 nuc. m. ter in die.

6, R. Pulv. e succ. c. scrup. du. F. pulv. pro
 re nata sum.

7, R. Conf. ros. r. unc. tres. Cap. qu. nuc.
 jugl. ter quaterve in die.

8, R. Cort. Per. ses-unc.
 Conf. prun. sylv. unc. un.
 Syr. granat. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
 nuc. m. ter in die.

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9, ℞. Ter. figill.

Rad. torm. ā sesqui-dr.

Flor. balauft. dr. un.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. sept. F. pulv. Cap.
un. m. et vesp.



P R O-

PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

THE falling down of the womb is owing to a relaxation of its ligaments, or some violence used in labor.

The *cause*.. Falls—strains—shocks—Fluor albus—the forcible tho' needless plucking away of the placenta—weakness of the solids.

The *diagnostics*. Great pain when sitting still—and at stool—difficulty of making urine—convulsions—mortification, &c.

The *prognostics*. If the patient is pregnant the case is always full of danger—if the part is not reduced, it will turn gangrenous—if the ligaments are broke, incurable.

The *cure*.. Let the patient try to reduce it herself by the means prescribed under Procidentia ani—if with child, let the abdomen be supported by a bandage—she must be kept lying on her back, (with her hips raised and her legs crossed):

as,

as long as possible—clysters—astringent injections—fetus—
pessaries.

1, ℞. Aq. cinnam. f. dr. quinq.

Sp. vitr. f.

Ol. tereb. ā dr. du. F. gutt. Cap. gutt.

xx. ter in die, quovis vehiculo.

2, ℞. Sigill. Sol.

G. feneg.

Oliban.

Mastic. ā dr. un. F. pulv. sex. Cap. un.

m. et vesp.

3, ℞. Spec. arom. dr. du.

Oliban.

Myrrh.

Mastic. ā dr. un. F. suffim.

ABOR-

ABORTUS *and* DISORDERS *peculiar to* PREGNANCY.

NAUSEA and Vomiting. Twenty drops of elix. vitr. in a tea-cup full of mint tea, three or four times a day—opiates: See Vomiting.

Diarrhoea, See that article. Heart-burn, Vid. Cardialgia.

Costiveness, from the pressure of the foetus—fat oleous clysters.

Syncope: Cardiacs—volatiles—opiates—strong soups.

Longings. Whatever is craved may be given with safety, and ought by all means to be procured as soon as possible.

Swelling of the legs, ancles, thighs, breast, &c. very lenient cathartics—Vid. Hydrops, No. 7 and 12.—diuretics

338 ABORTUS *and* DISORDERS *peculiar to* PREGNANCY.

—diaphoretics—opiates—rest; if the legs, they should be kept as much as may be, in a horizontal position.

Pain in the loins; if from the weight of the foetus, support the abdomen with a bandage—rest—cardiacs.

Oedematous tumors of the os externum. Scarification.

Dysuria. Agglutinants—the catheter.

Dyspnoea. Vid. Cough, No. 1.

Bearing down. See Abortus infra.

Flux menstrual or haemorrhoidal treat as at other times.

The Lues may be cured in the manner before prescribed with safety to the mother, and infinitely more advantage to the foetus than delaying the cure 'till born.

False conceptions leave to nature.

Moles. Emmenagogues—violent exercise.

Abor-

Abortus. This and every other disorder to which women, during the state of their pregnancy are liable, is entirely owing to a deficiency of heat and blood, which may easily be gathered from the consideration of the expence she is at for the nutrition of the foetus and formation of its appurtenances: if two ounces of blood were drawn every day from a person ever so healthy for forty weeks, I leave common sense to determine whether such an one can stand in need of extraordinary venae-sections: upon this account their faces appear thin and pale and their noses pinched in, &c. If a woman with child is blooded, says *Hippocrates*, a miscarriage is endangered; the larger the foetus, the more certain and expeditious the abortion. To use phlebotomy because her periodical visits disappear is absurd and puerile. Bleeding is always hazardous and improper during pregnancy, and not seldom brings on convulsions and death. To this rash, imprudent and inexcusable folly it is owing, that such numbers of women who go out their full time, die in child-bed.

The *cause*. Weakness of the solids—bleeding—blows—falls—frights—disappointment in what was long'd for.

The

The *diagnostics*. Pain in the back, loins and thighs—bearing down—cephalgia—nausea—quick pulse—flatness of the breasts—syncope—dribbling of the waters from the uterus—flooding.

The *prognostics*. If nature is not counteracted or disturbed by imprudent interposition, there is seldom any danger of the mother—if the foetus is dead, as may be known from its falling from side to side—syncope, cold sweats, flushings, rigor, &c. nothing but mild emmenagogues should be given once or twice a day—it may continue in the uterus three or four weeks without any ill consequence and it scarce ever exceeds that time before nature will effect its expulsion.

The *cure*. Prevention is all we are capable of in these cases. Where there is a proneness to miscarry from a laxity of the muscular fibres, or if she has miscarried before, or never had a living child, it will be necessary to use the same regimen as recommended under Weakness of the solids, and keep an issue constantly open. I knew a lady who miscarried twice, opened an issue and while it kept discharging, had three living children; she then suffered it to dry up and again miscarried; it was cut shortly after and she bore five
strong

strong healthy children; her issue then dried up spontaneously after which she miscarried three times successively. The reader is left to his own observations on this remarkable case.

1, ℞. Bol. Gall.

Mastic. ā dr. tres

Cer. fl. dr. du.

Tereb. e Cypr. q. f. F. empl. reg. lumb.
applic. dur. temp. gestionis.

2, ℞. Pulv. contr. c.

Rad. torm.

Coral. r.

Mastic. ā dr. un. F. pulv. sex. Cap. un.
omn. nocte.

3, ℞. Julep. e cret. unc. sex.

Aq. cinnam. f. unc. du.

Succ. kerm. unc. un.

G. feneg. dr. du. F. Mist. Cap. coch.
tria bis terve in die.

4, ℞. Sp. lavend. c. dr. quinq.

Elix. vitr. dr. du. F. gutt. Cap. coch.
minim. bis terve in die.

5, \mathcal{R} . Succ. alb. sesqui-dr.
Sang. drac.
C. C. C. \bar{a} femi-dr.
Bals. Per. q. f. F. pil. xxx. Cap. tres
m. et vesp.

6, \mathcal{R} . Canell. alb. scrup. un.
Zinzib. gran. decem.
Conf. card. q. f. F. bol. omn. noct. fum.

7, \mathcal{R} . Cort. Per. ses-unc.
Wint. dr. tres
Caryoph. dr. un.
Ol. cinnam. dr. dim.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. Elect. Cap. qu.
nuc. m. mane et v.

PARTUS DIFFICILIS.

THE usual time of Delivery is forty weeks after impregnation. It has been generally supposed that about the eighth month, the head of the foetus, growing specifically heavier than its body falls down on the os internum with the face towards its mother's back, which was before to her belly. This *Tumble* appears to me wholly imaginary ; for I never dissected a woman in any state of pregnancy, but the posture of the foetus was the same as at delivery, when the birth was natural.

The foetus receives no nourishment, but by the umbilical cord, notwithstanding the pains that ingenious anatomist *Heister*, and many others have taken to prove that it swallows the alimentary liquid before its expulsion, which, considering its posture, is impossible. In a natural birth, nothing is necessary but to support and prevent the laceration of the perineum, leaving the rest to nature. In breech presentations it is needless and improper to alter the posture ; but in all other preternatural positions, search for and extract it by the feet : if the placenta follows not immediately, use
no

no violence; the woman may be ordered to bed: I have known frequent instances of its continuance in the uterus for twelve, twenty, yea eight and forty hours, without the least ill consequence. What nature will perform in such cases is beyond all credit: when the head of the foetus has been left, I have known her effect its expulsion, without any assistance; and what is still more extraordinary, a living child produced from a pelvis, where there has not been two inches between pubes and sacrum. Better would it be for practitioners to watch, wait upon and gently operate with, than ever attempt to hurry or disturb nature in any efforts or method she may take to relieve herself.

In difficult Labors, if the preventive and truly valuable medicines No. 1, 2 or 3 have not been used, let the clyster No. 6, be administered directly, and if attended with a suppression of urine, the catheter be introduced—sternutatories—emetics—emmenagogues and strong cardiacs.

Flooding. Let a cloth dipped in vinegar be applied to the abdomen and loins, or treat, as *Mens. Profl.*

Fever in child-bed. See Slow, Nervous, Miliary Fever.

Suppression of the lochia. Pulv. e myrrh. c.—castor.—
croc. ℞c.

℞ 1, ℞. Elix. myrrh. c. unc. un. F. gutt. Cap:
coch. minim. omn. noct. per mens. ante
expect. temp.

2, ℞. Pulv. contr. c. dr. un.
Aq. puleg. unc. sex.
bryon. c.
Succ. kerm. ā unc. un.
Sp. lavend. c. unc. dim. F. Mist. Cap.
coch. tria omn. noct.

3, ℞. Myrrh. dr. du.
Castor.
Borac. ā dr. un.
Gran. Par.
Crocī ā dr. dim.
Balf. Per. q. f. F. pil. lx. Cap. du.
omn. noct.

In Labor,

✠ 4, R. Myrrh. fefqui-dr.

Borac. dr. un.

Croci femi-dr.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. fept. F. pulv. fex.

Cap. un. omn. hor.

✠ 5, R. Myrrh. fcrup. un.

Croci gran. fept.

Extr. theb. gran. du.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. F. bol. pro re nata
fum.

6, R. Balf. cop. unc. dim.

Vitell. ov. duo

Ol. lini unc. fept.

fucc. dr. un. F. Enem.

7, R. Aq. puleg. unc. fex.

bryon. c. unc. du.

Sp.

Sp. lavend. c.

Succ. kerm. ā unc. un.

Tinct. theb. fefqui-dr. F. Mist. Cap.
coch. tria omn. hor.



DOLOR

DOLOR POST PARTUM.

AFTER-PAINS are most severely felt by those who have had more children than one.

The *cause*. A too quick contraction of the mouths of the arteries—a distention of the ligaments—elastic air.

The *diagnostics*. Spasmodic constriction of the loins—shooting pains in the inguina, abdomen, thighs, &c.

The *prognostics*. They are seldom dangerous—easily removed—if they cause a suppression of the lochia, use emmenagogues.

The *cure*. It is not uncommon to give half an ounce of ol. oliv. and with good success—what is drank should be supped warm—the abdomen be swathed pretty tight—opiates, &c.

I, R. Sp. cet. dr. tres
Vitell. ov. tria
Tinct. theb.

Ol.

Ol. junip. ā dr. un.

Aq. puleg. unc. sept.

Syr. e mecon. unc. un. F. Mist. Cap.
coch. quat. omn. hor. donec. dolor
cess.

2, R. Galban.

Myrrh. ā semi-dr.

Extr. theb. gran. decem

Syr. croc. q. f. F. pil. xii. Cap. un.
omn. hor. donec sopiatur dolor.

3, R. Calc. antim.

Conf. card. ā scrup. un.

Ol. junip. gutt. quinq.

Extr. theb. gran. du.

Syr. croc. q. f. F. bol. pro re nata sum.

DISEASES *peculiar to* CHILDREN.

Retentio meconii, Hydrocephalus, Dentitio.

RETENTIO MECONII. If the child has not a stool within six hours after delivery, give a tea-spoonful of oil of olives, to be repeated, if there be occasion, two or three times ; or a few grains of manna ; or an oleous clyster, &c.

The watery Head. It must not be opened ; if it is, the child is irrecoverably lost. The best remedy is a perpetual blister.

Toothing. In six or seven months after the birth, children commonly begin to shew signs of Dentition, which is often accompanied with some very untoward symptoms, as convulsions, &c. I have seen children lose the use of an arm or leg 'till the tooth was thro' and then recover it spontaneously.

The

The *diagnostics* are tumor of the gingivae—flavering—diarrhoea—restlessness and a symptomatic fever.

Tho' opiates are improper for such tender frames, yet in this case they may be allowed; and as it is always attended with some danger, no small care is requisite to assist nature thro' this troublesome process.

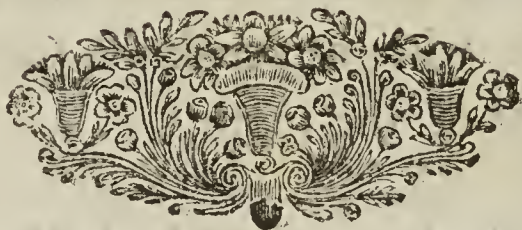
Amongst the many ill effects a liberal use of *Godfrey's* cordial, or any other opiate occasions in children, may be reckoned *costiveness*, which is the worst habit of body they can have.

Rub the inflamed gum hard and often with a lump of sugar, or divide it with a pen-knife (and not a lancet) to facilitate the passage of the tooth.

There are few disorders to which children are subject, but are either caused by, or attended with a predominant acid in the stomach, from the fermentation of the milk, or that pernicious ingredient, sugar in their victuals: this is evident from the sourness of their breath and stools, and the green color of the latter.

Magnesia alba should be given not sparingly, if costive ; and creta alba if laxative, which are the only medicines necessary for them while suckled.

Perhaps it may not be amiss here to observe that four or five months is long enough for any child to suck with the least advantage to itself, or without manifest detriment to the mother.



TUSSIS CONVULSIVA, WATERY. GRIPES, TINEA.

THE Hooping or Chin-Cough, as it is called, is dangerous on account of those spasms of the lungs wherewith it is always attended. It is from thence the matter is ejected when they whoop and strain, and not from the stomach, as is vulgarly supposed.

Some give tart. emet. to a grain frequently and with no inconsiderable advantage—they should be kept as warm as possible—the exercise of swinging is excellent—sperm. cet. dissolved in broth—musc. querc.—an electary of nettle-seeds and honey—ol. succ. or allium rubbed on the spina dorsi will have a wonderful good effect.

Emetics—eccoprotics—ant-acids—anti-spasmodics—vesicatories, but as a plethoric child is a sort of prodigy, I cannot see what phlebotomy has to do in this, or any other disorder to which children are liable.

Note here, the properest diet for them is animal food, cut small and not deprived of all its nutritious juices, by being first mumbled in the mouth of the nurse. I never saw such healthy children as those who were used to eat meat every day, from two months old.

Proper in this distemper are valerian—musk—g. ammoniac—castor—syr. bals. but above all, No. 1. (or 2 if costive) of Cough which see. Towards the decline of the disease, give large quantities of decoct. cort. Peruv.

Watery Gripes. Rhubarb—Astringents—Pulv. e bol. or e succ. comp.—cort. Per.—cret. alb. and all alkalis. The inmost peel of a walnut powdered and given ad libitum is excellent.

The Scald-head. Let it be shaved if possible and then

℞ 1, R. Nicotian. unc. du. Coq. in
Aq. pur. ℥ un. ad unc. xiv. dein adde
Lixiv. sap. unc. du. F. fots mane et v.
tepidè usurp. et statim applic. linim.
segu.

℞ 2, ℞ Unguent. alb. camp.
Pic. liquid. ā unc. un. F. linim.

During the cure, small quantities of antimonials and mercurials combined will be found extremely serviceable. Vid. Scorb.



R H A C H I T I S.

THE Rickets is a disease affecting the bones of children; chiefly owing to the sloth and nastiness of the nurse. Those who are much dandled and danced, kept frequently in motion and carried sometimes in one, and sometimes in the other arm, will be for ever strangers to this disorder.

Emetics and purgatives of rhubarb being premised; chalybeates. cort. Per. and the cold bath, (which ought by no means to be dispensed with,) will answer all expectations.

The Mars Saccharatus of the *Edinburgh* dispensary is a proper and admirable form for administering steel to children.

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F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page 48, line 4, read breathe. Pag. 72, line 5, read infectious. Pag. 130, No. 18, read fefquipond. Pag. 150, No. 3, for triginta du. read xxiv. Pag. 152, add

☞ 10, R. Pulv. e myrrh. c. fcrup. du. F. pulv. bis in die fum.

☞ 11, R. Tinct. cort. Per. v.

val. vol. ā unc. un. F. gutt. Cap. coch. minim. ter quaterve in die.

Page 161, No. 2, read Digere. Pag. 162, No. 6, read F. Elect. Pag. 185, line 9, for No. 1 or 7, read No. 1 or 6. Pag. 211, line 8, read cacochymic. Pag. 249, No. 10, for xxiv, read xxxii.

